PRICE, 3 ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boat and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA
Corrected up to March 1890.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,185—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

| Qts. | pts. | | Qts. | pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11-8 | 6-12 | Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc | 11-8 | 6-12 |
| 23-0 | 12-8 | Dinner—St. Julien, and Le Rose | 23-0 | 12-8 |
| 35-0 | 14-0 | Dinner—St. Julien, and Le Rose | 35-0 | 14-0 |
| 35-8 | 18-12 | After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafit | 35-8 | 18-12 |
| 39-8 | 19-12 | After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafit | 39-8 | 19-12 |

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | Friday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell.. | 25th July |
| B.I. ROME | 5011 | 1000 | A. W. Adamson.. | 1st Aug. |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | W. J. Webber .. | 8th " |
| B.I. PENINSULAR | 5500 | 1000 | H. Wyatt ..... | 15th " |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H.T. Weighell... | 22nd " |
| B.I. SUTLEJ | 4205 | 800 | G. W. F. Browne | 29th " |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | W. J. Webber.. | 5th Sept. |
| B.I. MALWA | 2970 | 500 | W. J. Nantes .. | 12th " |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell... | 19th " |
| | | | | Saturday. |
| B.I. PEKIN | 3908 | 700 | P. Harris ..... | 27th Sept |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | W. J. Webber... | 4th Oct. |
| B.I. GANGES | 4206 | 800 | T. J. Alderton | 11th " |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell.. | 18th " |
| B.I. PESHAWUR | 3927 | 800 | L. H. Moule .... | 25th " |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | W. J. Webber .. | 1st Nov. |
| B.I. PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1000 | H. Wyatt ..... | 8th " |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell.. | 15th " |
| B.I. ARCADIA | 6362 | 1500 | W. B. Andrews, R. N. R. | 22nd " |

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board. Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10, a.m. on day of sailing.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain. | 1890. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BOKHARA | 29 5 | 500 | P. W. Case | 31st July. |
| GANGES | 4206 | 800 | T. J. Alderton | 14th Aug. |
| PESHAWUR | 3927 | 800 | L. H. Moule | 28th " |
| ROHILLA | 3511 | 800 | M. de Horne | 11th Sept. |
| ROSETTA | 3525 | 800 | G. W. Brady | 25th " |

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th July, 1890.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
### SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

| Steamers. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| PO | .. | .. | 1st August 1890. |
| RAFFAELE RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | 20th August |
| DOMENICO BALDUINO.. | 5,000 | 800 | 10th Sept. |
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 1st Oct. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 160, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

### STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | To sail. |
|---|---|
| BORMIDA | On the 8th August, 1890. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 10, 1890.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TRISBE | E. Perini | 3,800 | 550 | 1st August. |
| IMPERATRIX | F. Egger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st Sept. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480. |

*Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

### STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MEDUSA | G. Costanzo | 3,800 | 550 | 15th Sept. |

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MELPOMENE | G. Vallusching | 3,800 | 550 | 21st Aug. 90. |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
23rd July, 1890.

### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
### FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th August 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers should be on board early on the morning of departure, as the steamer will leave the docks at 7 a. m.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

### CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
### BOMBAY TO CARDIFF DIRECT.

THE Spendid Steamer "CLAN MACGREGOR," 3,000 tons Captain MILLER will sail from Bombay on or about the 1st August 1890 and Passages can now be secured.
The Saloon and staterooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and stewardess carried. For rates of Passage, cabin plans &c. Apply to
FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 19th July 1890.

### H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. "SWORDSMAN," Captain DELTEFSIN, which has left Zanzibar on the 14th instant, will arrive here about the 27th instant, and will sail for Zanzibar direct on or about the 11th August, 1890. Mozambique and her cargo to be transhipped at Zanzibar. For freight and passage, apply to
EBJEE SEWJEE,
Agent.
82, Bazaar Gate.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 11 a.m. on 27th July, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee Bunder, Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 30th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,661 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH AND LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 16th August.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 31st July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th July, 1890. Agents.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Date of leaving Calcutta. |
|---|---|---|
| BANCOORA | 2,880 | 1st September. |

FOR NEW ZEALAND DIRECT FROM CALCUTTA.

| Steamer. | Tons: | Date of leaving Calcutta. |
|---|---|---|
| CAIRNTOUL | 1,668 | On or about 15th Oct. |

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th July, 1890. Agents.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUTTON'S NEW SEASON'S
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 16 packets, including the following varieties :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sweet Pea | Portulaca | Marigold | Candytuft |
| Mignonette | Balsam | Antirrhinum | Aster. |
| Nasturtium | Stocks | Convolvulus | Nemophila, &c. |

Cash Price Rs. 4-12.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 20 packets, including the following varieties :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sweet Pea | Balsam | Convolvulus | Dianthus |
| Mignonette | Zinnia | Candytuft | Larkspur |
| Nasturtium | Poppy | Aster | Stock |
| Nemophila | Sweet William. | Phlox | Marigold, &c. |

Cash Price Rs. 7.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 24 packets, including the following varieties :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beans | Cucumber | Carrot, 2 sorts | Parsley |
| Beet | Celery | Lettuce | Peas, 3 sorts |
| Brocoli | Cauliflower | Mustard | Radish, 2 sorts. |
| Cabbage | Cress | Onion | Turnip, &c. |

Cash Price Rs. 4-12.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 40 packets, including the following varieties :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beans | Cress | Kohl Rabi | Peas |
| Beet | Carrot | Leek, Onion | Radish |
| Borecole | Cauliflower | Lettuce | Spinach |
| Brocoli | Celery | Mustard | Turnip |
| Cabbage | Cucumber | Parsley | V. Marrow, &c. |

Cash Price Rs. 9.

The Seeds are specially packed, from knowledge gained in previous Seasons, by a process purposed to preserve, unimpaired, the power of germination, and prevent disappointment.

We have Messrs. SUTTON'S assurance that samples of the whole of these Seeds have been tested prior to Shipment with, in each instance, the most satisfactory results, the experiments indicating that nothing better could be desired.

Special Agents for Messrs. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & Co. also keep in Stock the following Garden Tools, &c. :—

| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Ladies' Sets, consisting of Spade, Rake, Hoe, Trowel and Fork | 3 8 to | 5 0 |
| Gentlemen's Set, consisting of Spade, Rake and Hoe | 5 0 to | 6 0 |
| Shears, various sizes | 3 8 to | 7 8 |
| Bill Hooks, cast steel, 7 in. Re. 1-8; 8 in. | .. | 2 0 |
| Pruning or Gardening Scissors | 3 0 to | 5 0 |
| Vine or Grape Scissors | 1 8 to | 3 0 |
| Budding Knives with Ivory Handles | 2 0 to | 3 8 |
| Pruning Knives with curved blades and buck horn Handles | 2 4 to | 2 12 |
| Flower Gatherers Selby's | .. | 5 0 |
| Holborn Garden Pump, throws a continuous stream 40 feet | .. | 6 8 |

LAWN MOWERS—A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE INDIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital ... ... | ...£500,000 |
| ,, Subscribed and paid up | ...£250.000 |

Bankers and Agents in India.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Calcutta* | MESSRS. KING, HAMILTON AND CO. |
| *Bombay* | ,, KING, KING AND CO. |

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. SANDERSON & Co., Calcutta and London

THE TRUST IS PREPARED :—
to negociate for the purchase of Municipal Bonds, Debentures or Shares in Indian Joint Stock Companies (special facilities thus being afforded to Executors for the speedy realization of Estates) ;
to make advances on same ;
to subscribe for issue, or guarantee the issue of Municipal Loans, and the Debentures or Shares of Joint Stock Companies either in England or in India : and
to act as Trustees for Debenture holders.

## INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 4 per month in advance, postage extra.

## REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER & Co., have the pleasure to announce a reduction in the prices of Wines, Spirits, Stores, etc., etc.

### CHAMPAGNES—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Giesler's For India Brand, 1884 Vintage | Qts. Rs. | 58 | 0 |
| Do. Do. do. | Pts. ,, | 33 | 0 |
| Perrier Jouet's Reserve Cuvee | Qts. Rs. 61, Pts. ,, | 35 | 0 |
| Heidseick's Dry Monopole | Qts. ,, 62, Pts. ,, | 35 | 0 |
| Roederer's Reserve | Qts. ,, 63, Pts. ,, | 36 | 0 |

### CLARETS—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Julien Medoc | Per Doz. | Bottles | Rs. | 11 | 0 | Half Bottles Rs. | 6 | 4 |
| Bordeaux | ,, | ,, | ,, | 11 | 0 | ,, ,, | 6 | 4 |
| Petit Medoc | ,, | ,, | ,, | 14 | 0 | ,, ,, | 8 | 4 |
| Superior Medoc | ,, | ,, | ,, | 17 | 8 | ,, ,, | 11 | 0 |
| Chateaux Larose | ,, | ,, | ,, | 28 | 0 | ,, ,, | 15 | 8 |
| Chateaux Margaux | ,, | ,, | ,, | 34 | 0 | ,, ,, | 18 | 0 |

### BURGUNDIES—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chambertin | Per Doz. | Bottles | Rs. | 32 | Half Bottles Rs. | | 17 | 0 |
| Pomard | ,, | ,, | ,, | 22 | ,, ,, | | 12 | 0 |
| Macon | ,, | ,, | ,, | 24 | ,, ,, | | 13 | 0 |
| Beaune | ,, | ,, | ,, | 20 | ,, ,, | | 11 | 0 |
| Chablis | ,, | ,, | ,, | 19 | ,, ,, | | 10 | 8 |

## TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

## KEMP & CO.'S
## AROMATISED CASCARA SAGRADA.

("LIQUOR CASCARA, AROMATICUS KEMP.")
THE ONLY CURE FOR HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.
PERFECTLY FREE FORM BITTERNESS.
ELEGANT AND EFFECTIVE.
A TYPICAL SPECIMEN OF SCIENTIFIC PHARMACY.
Price, per bottle Re. 1.

## KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

## SILK UMBRELLAS.
GUARANTEED QUALITY
PARAGON FRAMES (FOX'S)
NATURAL SELECTED STICKS AND HANDLES.

Gent's Rich Twill (GREEN OR BLACK) FOX'S STEEL PARAGON FRAMES. Will Fold Small, Neat, Natural Handles ..... Rs. 12-0 and 14 8

Gent's Rich Spitalfield's Twill Silk (GREEN OR BLACK) FOX'S Steel Paragon Frames, Extra Light Small Folding Fashionable Umbrella, Special Selected Sticks and Handles ... Rs. 15-8 and 17 0

## BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

## PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.
KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates ; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired ; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely ; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.
LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

## DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 6, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to. See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy an imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury ; London.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES.

## MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect, received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of
PRESENTATION WATCHES,
REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES,
CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,
In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.
WE INVITE INSPECTION.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

## MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS.
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, 11, Arsenal Road, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

## CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA REMEDIES.

GOVERNMENT CHOLERA PILLS.
These are composed of Opium, Black Pepper, and Assafœtida, and are a ready remedy. They are specially prepared to the Government form, and are safe for adults.—As. 12. per Bottle.

PHILLIPS' DIARRHŒA MIXTURE.
Can be relied on in all cases of Bowel complaint. Being Carminative and Corrective, should be taken at the first possible moment if cramp occurs so as to ward off an attack of Cholera, Dysentery, or Diarrhœa.—Re. 1-8.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES.
WITHOUT OPIUM.
This is prepared from the formula of Dr. Leith, and has been recognised by the Government and highest medical authority as a remedy in cases of Cholera and disturbance of the bowels.
Per bottle, Re. 1-0 and Rs. 1-8.
WITH OPIUM.
To be used for adults when there is great pain and excitement.
Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4

PHILLIPS' ANTI-DYSENTERY PILLS.
Prepared from the prescription of the late Dr Menine. Strongly recommended in chronic Diarrhœa and Dysentery.—Re. 1-0.

ESSENCE OF GINGER.
A choice aromatic stimulant, prepared from Jamaica Ginger, a nice Carminative. May be taken with Wine, Bitters or Water.—As. 8, 14, Re. 1-8.

SPIRIT OF SAL VOLATILE.
A useful and valuable Stimulant.
Per bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-8.

PHILLIPS' NEW CHLORODYNE.
A Superior and economical preparation.
Invaluable, in Diarrhœa, Dysentry, Colic, etc.
Per bottle, As. 8.
PHILLIPS AND Co.'s Compound Carbolic Powder.
Per tin As. 8. Per 28 lbs. box Rs. 2-4.
Per Cwt Rs. 7-8. Per Ton Rs. 130.

PHENYLE.
A Non-Poisonous Disinfectant.
Per bottle, 6 As. and 12 As.

Manufacturing Chemists. {PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,} Bombay and Poona

## A SPECIAL SHIPMENT
*PERSONALLY SELECTED BY OUR MR. HOAR*
EMBRACING THE CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS
*FROM BRITISH AND FRENCH MANUFACTURERS*
IS NOW READY FOR INSPECTION
HIGH CLASS GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES

## HOAR & CO., { TAILORS OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

## UMBRELLAS!
FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES.

## UMBRELLAS!!
NATURAL STICKS.

## THORPE AND CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of the above BEST LONDON MAKE. Alpacas, Laventine Silks, Best Brown and Dark Green Twilled SPITALFIELD'S SILKS.

### GENTLEMEN'S UMBRELLAS.

| | | |
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| Best Black Alpaca | Rs. | 6 8 |
| Extra Fine Black Alpaca | ,, | 7 8 |
| Brown Laventine Silk, very durable | ,, | 10 8 |
| Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk | ,, | 12 8 |
| Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk | ,, | 14 8 |
| Brown and Dark Green Silk, Best Spitalfield's | ,, | 18 8 |

### LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brown Laventine Silk | Rs. | 10 8 |
| Brown Twilled Silk | ,, | 11 8 |
| Brown Silk Twill | ,, | 7 8 |
| Brown do. do. | ,, | 9 8 |
| Best Brown Twilled Spitalfield Silk | ,, | 12 8 |
| Cotton Umbrellas, lined, various colours | ,, | 4 8 |

WALKING STICKS, A LARGE CHOICE, SILVER MOUNTED, FOR PRESENTATION, &c.

## THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE SACRED CANTATA.

**"THE WOMAN OF SAMARIA,"**

BY

SIR WILLIAM STERNDALE BENNETT,

will be Performed by the above Society on

TUESDAY the 29th JULY at 9-15 p.m.

AT

THE TOWN HALL.

Soloists:—

Mrs. WALKER, Miss CARPENTER, Mr. CHISHOLM, and Mr. HEDDITCH.

Organ:—Mr. G. R. JOHNSTON.

Conductor:—Mr. R. B. NIXON.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admission Rs. 2.

### CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger steamer "CITY OF DUBLIN," 3,269 tons, Captain J. Campbell, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL, on or about the 14th August. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amid Ships. Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for first class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1890.

### NOTICE.

WE BEG to intimate that we have THIS DAY AUTHORISED Mr. PAUL MASOTTI to SIGN our firm per procuration.

A. BLASCHECK & Co.

Bombay, 24th July, 1890.

### THE IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter dated 3rd September, 1888.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

PRESIDENT:
Sir WILLIAM MACKINNON, Bart, C.I.E.

VICE PRESIDENT:
The most Honourable The Marquis of LORNE, K.T.

Sir THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON, Bart.
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Sir JOHN KIRK, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
General Sir ARNOLD B. KEMBALL, R.A., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Lieut General Sir LEWIS PELLY, M.P. K.C.B. K.C.S.I.
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THE recent agreement made between the British and German Governments has secured for the administration of this Company immense additional rich new Territories, and the Directors have decided to issue seventy thousand new shares of £20 each to enable the Company to develope and administer these new Territories on a plan exactly similar to that carried out by the East India Company. Of these seventy thousand shares ten to fifteen thousand are meantime reserved for applications from India and these applications will be received by

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Calcutta.

### NOW READY.

### BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

### NOW READY,

### THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and

Published once a week at the *Bombay* on the departure of the overland Mail for Europe. The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Special Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Sing Copy.....Annas. 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

### CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

33, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Annual Subscription payable in advance, Rupees Five

THE SOCIETY has been re-organized in order to meet a very distinct want, which has long been felt by Priests and Laymen alike, although no successful attempt has hitherto been made by the Catholic body to meet it.

The objects of the Society are fourfold.

1st.—To disseminate among Catholics small and cheap devotional works. There is always a demand for such publications in every congregation if they can be had cheaply, and are ready to hand. At the time of a Retreat or Mission, hundreds or even thousands of them might be taken by the people.

2nd.—To assist the uneducated poor to a better knowledge of their religion. Most Catholics are attacked from time to time by the sneers or objections of Protestants, and too often have no answer ready. If their own faith is not weakened their inability to state or defend the Church's doctrine does harm to others. It is also desirable, to furnish Catholic artisans in the great centres of industry with answers to the rationalistic and infidel theories which are constantly the subject of conversation among men employed in factories and workshops. For the benefit of these classes, we propose to issue a number of pamphlets and leaflets to help them to withstand attack and to give them a better knowledge of their religion.

3rd.—To spread among Protestants information about Catholic truth. Prejudice and error are still universal among the English poor, but there are many who would readily accept the teaching of the Church, were they not so utterly misinformed respecting it. While the Religious Tract Society and other similar bodies spread their misleading publications with untiring energy, Catholic do little in this way to make known the claims of the Church of God, and to destroy the absurd notions respecting her that Protestant tradition has handed down. Short papers or leaflets with striking titles, containing a summary of doctrine or concise replies to popular objections, would be eagerly read by Protestants if distributed among them or given away at the doors before or after anti-Catholic lectures, etc.,

4th.—To promote the circulation of the good, cheap and popular Catholic works which already exist, many of them being at present almost unknown, and to take notice of similar books as they appear.

N. B.—A member paying Rupees Five to the above Society will be entitled to receive the publications from January 1890 to this date, and other publications as they appear, and as we receive, from the London Office.

### SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249A, High Holborn London, Eng.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not Exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"BURGUNDIES," especially suitable during the rains. *Macon, Rezune, Pommard, Chablis, Chambertin*, imported direct from Nuits, (Cote d' Or) by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

CAT'S-EYES.—From Rs. 40 to Rs. 550. The more expensive ones are of striking resemblance. Messrs. MARCKS and Co., La., Dealers in Precious Stones, &c. Bombay and Poona.

WATCHMAKERS of Bombay and Out-Stations are informed that a large and complete Stock of best Quality Watch and Clock MATERIALS and TOOLS could be had, either Retail or Wholesale, at a very moderate rate of JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

MOTIVAL'S TOOTH POWDER, an elegant Dentifrice which whilst making the teeth pearly white, sound and beautiful, strengthens the gums and removes inflammation and pain. It prevents the formation of tartar, stops decay and bleeding and removes discoloration and bad and unpleasant odors. Price per ounce phial 4 annas. For certificates see handbills which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

BABY'S CHAIRS, convertable into low Chair, Carriage, and Rocking Chair, in Strong Walnutwood, Rs. 18 each. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED immediately TWO CORRESPONDENCE CLERKS. Matriculated student preferred, state age. Salary Rs. 35 and Rs. 30 per mensem. Apply by letter to "X.", care of this office.

WANTED, one portable steam ENGINE, 14 to 16 Horse power. Apply C. JOST and Co., Meadow Street, 60.

WANTED, an intelligent native CLERK, with good handwriting, also well up in Book-keeping. Salary Rs. 50. Address "A. B. C.," care of this paper.

WANTED, a competent CARDING and SPINNING Master for the Malabar Spinning and Weaving Co., Mill, at Calicut. Apply to VUNDRAWANDAS PURSHOTAMDAS SONS and Co., No. 119, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.

WANTED, competent CLERKS for Up-Country, who are well-up in Mercantile Office work and calculations. Applicants with a fair knowledge of Book-keeping will be preferred. Apply with copies of Testimonials to "B," care of this paper.

POONA SEASON.—The POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a first-class upper-storeyed Hotel in Poona. It affords all the comforts of a home. Good and Comfortable Rooms are available. Terms moderate.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JAMBOOL and GLUTEN BISCUITS, for the cure of Diabetes. Charcoal Biscuits, for Dyspepsia.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERTIKAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

MLLE. H. KRAUS, FRENCH MILLINER, is now offering her Selected stock for sale either separately or entirely, consisting of stylishly trimmed and untrimmed Hats and Bonnets for Ladies and Children, Feathers, Veiling, Rich Laces, and a Handsome Assortment of Sash and other RIBBONS. IMMENSE REDUCTION, for cash only. An early Inspection is invited.—Albert Buildings, 1st Floor, Fort, Bombay,

[illegible] by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

PRIME ENGLISH OATS.—Can be supplied as required from 1st August next in sacks of about 160 lbs each. Orders for the same registered by LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Bombay.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Tin Boxes—Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-8, and 18. Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8, and 8-8. PALEKAR and Co.,—Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

STANEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

THE new patent Phœnix with iron axles and brass wheels with 6 metal Tunes and 24 steel Reeds Rs. 50, with case complete.—STEFFENAUER and Co. Fort, Bombay.

HUCKABACK TOWELS.—Pure Linen 37" × 20", Belfast make. A special Line. Remarkably cheap, Rs. 10 per doz.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—In great Variety, from one of the best Manufacturers. Suitable for Presentation. Moderate in Prices.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Medows Street.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2: Postage, 4 Annas.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALAS AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fecnandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works; Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases I tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.
BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus,

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 1, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of very valuable immoveable Property at Girgaum Back Road.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of Messrs. Laljee Kalchra and Nundoo Dewjee, the mortgagees, under an indenture of mortgage, dated 25th day of April, 1888, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Thuker Goverdhundas Damodur, the following property, subject to a prior mortgage, dated 10th January, 1884, and made between the said Goverdhundas Damodur of the one part and Messrs. Canjee Purbut & Co. of the other part, for Rs. 7,000:—All the piece of parcel of land together with the messuages, dwelling-houses, bungalows, and chawls standing thereon, situate and fronting on the south side of Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort, of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2348 and 3125 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 1 and 1 to 10, 15, 152, 156, and 158, containing by admeasurement 5, 371·9 square yards be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the property of Sadanand Chintamon and Joshi Bhawani Shunker, on the west by the property of Sadanand Crushnajee and Mahadew Chimnajee Apte, on the north by the said Girgaum Back Road, and on the south by the property of Sadanand Chintamon.

The said indenture of mortgage of the 25th day of April, 1888, is executed by the said Thucker Goverthundas Damodar both in his personal capacity and also as one of the executors of the will of the late Damodar Madhowjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, 25th July, 1890. Auctioneers.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHUCKLA OR COOMBARWADA STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Hajee Jackeria Haji Moledina, Hajee Peer Mahomed Allarukhia, and Seedick Hajee Oosman, and on account and with the consent of Hajee Abdool Latiff Moosa, and the trustees of his estate, the undermentioned valuable landed property, *viz*:—

All that piece of land or Government ground, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Chuckla or Coombarwada Street, in the sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 631, admeasuring 130 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Chuckla or 2nd Coombarwada Street, on the west by the 1st Coombarwada Street, on the north by the respective houses of Hajee Esmal Noor Mahomed and Hajee Jackeria Noor Mahomed, and on the south by the house of Hajee Adam Hajee Aboobucker, and also all that messuage or dwelling house standing or being upon the said piece or parcel of ground or on some part thereof, and which said messuage or dwelling house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 484 and 737, and street Nos. 263 and 81, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Hajee Abdool Latiff Moosa, and are now vacant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusji and Dinshaw or to the undersigned.

A quantity of unserviceable Government Telegraph stores consisting of couplings, tools, carbons, old copper discs, empty jars, screws, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE

On MONDAY next, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at their rooms—10 bales grey shirtings.

10 " " dhoties.
5 cases prints.
1 musical box of 10 airs.
2 cases De Jong's cocoa, in 2, 4, and 8 oz. tins.
20 drums h-ald varnish.

A quantity of solid silverware, consisting of table, dessert, egg, tea, gravy, custard, and salt spoons, sugar tongs, mugs, and set of tea and coffee service,

A consignment of 8 day clocks striking every half hour and palanquin clocks with music.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Moosa Hajee Sulaman.—

7330—3-5—3 cases hose,
H 44—1—1 cases hose.

On account of the underwriters—

A A and Co., 9455 } —2 bales of paper (damaged.)
9449 }

By order of Messrs. Balcrustna Sazba and Co., and on account and at the risk of Bhawoo Ballajee and Co.—

B B 103-4 } 3 casks tinned steel basins.
E 105 }

On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Adumjee.—

H and Co., 4536—1 case buttons.
4692—1 case buttons.

P. and Co., 1347 1-2—2 cases buttons.

On account and at the risk of Noorbhoy Jeewajee—

N J
7482 119—1 case splits, &c.
T 422—3 bundles axles.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Madhowji Pitamber—

M P 819 }
J } 2 cases grey dhoties ex s. s. Branksome Hall.
S & Co 882 }

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong-built serviceable office-shigram.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light strong-built mail-phaeton.

And every other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF A VALUABLE EMERALD AND DIAMOND BROOCH.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the Bank of Bombay, and on account and at the risk of the estate of Sobhagchund Doluthchund and Co.—

One valuable emerald and diamond brooch, containing one emerald, weighing about 18 rutties, surrounded by small diamonds.

On view at the rooms of the undersigned.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4 o'clock p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, under the instructions of the mortgagees and at the expense and risk of the mortgagors, Peerbhai Veerjee, Fazulbhai Peerbhai and Rehmoobhai Peerbhai.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Gowalia Tank Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,200 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 307, new No. 2970, old Survey No. 53, and new Survey No. 7053, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Gungadher Shastri, on or towards the east by the property of Dhunjeebhai Pestonjee Mehta, on or towards the south by the Gowalia Tank Road aforesaid, and on or towards the west by the property of Eduljee Muncherjee Colabawalla, together with a messuage, shop and tenement built thereon, fronting the Gowalia Tank aforesaid, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 3375, and a new messuage, workshop, or warehouse and tenement in the rear thereof then in course of construction, and all in the possession and occupation of the said Peerbhai Veerjee or the said Fazulbhai Peerbhai, as his tenant

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MATOONGA.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd August, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Hajee Jackaria Hajee Moledina, Hajee Peer Mahomed Allarukhia, and Seedick Hajee Oosman, and on account and with the consent of Hajee Abdool Latiff Moosa and the trustees of his estate, the undermentioned properties in one lot;—

Firstly—All that piece of Tocca Bhat ground with two ranges and a dwelling-house thereon standing, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of the road leading from Wadala to Sion in the sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 93, new No.1,4835, new Survey No. 2-2203, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 1927, street No. 621 admeasuring 782 square yards or thereabouts bounded on the east partly by the property of Borah Cassamjee and partly by the property of Netsing Morar Havildar, on the west by the road leading from Wadala to Sion on the north by the property hereinafter secondly described and on the south by the property of the said Netsing Morar Havildar, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hajee Abdool Latiff Moosa, and are now in that of the tenant of the trustees of his estate.

Secondly.—All that piece of ground, registered by the Collector under separate number as if the same were three separate pieces of land now have formed into one situate on the eastside of Matoonga road in the sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 3,435·4-9 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 58, 93, 232 new Nos. 14813 14885 and new Survey No.1-2202 and by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 1927 and street No. 621, and bounded on the east by the Jgarden of Borah Allibhai Karimjee, on the west by the Matoonga road aforesaid, leading from Wadala to Sion on the south partly by the hereinbefore firstly described property, partly the property of Borah Cassumjee, and partly by the property of Netsing Morar Havildar, and on the north by the property of Chinoliljee Malarali, which said piece of land was formerly in the occupation of the said Abdool Latiff Mossa, but is now in that of the tenants of the trustees of his estates.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, the vendors' solicitors, or to be undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable piece of ground with bungalow and out houses standing thereon situate on the Malabar Hill Road leading from Chowpatty to the Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 15th day of August, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the parties concerned.

All those two pieces of freehold land respectively admeasuring 6,747 and five-ninths square yards and 1,715 square yards and now formed into one entire piece or parcel of land registered by the Collector of land revenue under Pension and Tax No. 156 with the messuage or bungalow and outhouses standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Rs. 35, all which premises are situate at and on the East side of Malabar Hill Road in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay and bounded on the East by the piece of water called Backbay, on the west by the public Road aforesaid, on the South by the property of Pestonjee Rastomjee Kanga, and on the North by the property of Muttonbai wife of Cowasjee Bhicajee and which said premises are at present in the occupation of Mr. Byramjee Bhicajee Kanga.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to be undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 25th July, 1890.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. H. H. PRICE Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

Messrs. SHERIFF SON & Co. are instructed to sell by Auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th July, commencing at 3 o'clock, at her late residence, close to the B. B. & C. I. Railway station, Parel, the very handsome household furniture and appropriate fittings, glass, crockery, plated ware, pictures, lamps, flower vases, &c., &c. the property of Mrs. G CARR left Bombay.

Property is on view.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Bombay. 25th July, 1890. Auctioneers.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD, PAREL.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 25th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Transferee of the mortgage and on account and risk of the estate of the late Anand Daya, and with the consent of the executors and executrix of the will of the late Anand Daya the following:—

LOT. NO. 1 AT 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north-side of Elphinstone Road, Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, near B. B. and C. I. Railway Level Crossing Gate, in the subdistrict of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 1,350 sqr. yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Manekji Edulji, on the west by the property of Revd. Braz Fernandes, on the north by the property of Girgol Fernandes, and on the south partly by the ground of Revd. Braz Fernandes, and partly by the ground of Anand Daya, and the said ground was formerly in the possession of Domingo Feliciano Valles, Manuel Pascoal Valles, and Mathias Antonio Valles, and is now in the possession of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as veranda benches, couches, cupboards, chairs, glass and crockery ware, &c. the property of a gentleman.

1 English clock by Savoury and Sons, London.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong second-hand palanquin shigram.
1 powerful chesnut arab horse 5 years old, very fast, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong built single seated office brougham.
1 handsome fast-trotting grey Arab galloway 7 years old very quiet.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong pony cart with pony and harness.
1 strong pony quiet to ride and drive.

AUCTION SALE OF SOLID SILVERWARE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a lot of silverware, consisting of spoons and forks, eggstand, butter pot, ice pail, soup tureen, waiters, muffineers, dessert knives and forks with mother of pearl handles, also a pair of best plated three light table candlesticks and one eight light table candlebra with seven flower baskets, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

BONA FIDE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant. at 1 p. m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Walkeshwar Road, near the Government House Gate, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, very rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of Dr. C. A. GRAVES, changing his residence.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 9, Government House Road, Parel, blackwood and teakwood, French-polished household furniture, plated glass, and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese, vases, table and hanging lamps, oleographs and pictures, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of J. W. STEWART Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale,

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25th July, 1890.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

### J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY

Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

### H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road

## NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

### SOUTHERN MARATHA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the following works, on the S. M. Railway:—

Closets for Station Masters' and Travelling Inspectors' Quarters at Belgaum.

Cookrooms for Guards' Quarters (6 units) at Belgaum.

Sealed Tenders must reach the office of the undersigned before the 20th of August, 1890. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept any Tender.

All information with regard to these works can be obtained from the office of the undersigned.

H. H. G. DUNLOP, A. M. I. C. E.,
Resident Engineer. S. M. Railway, Poona.
Dated Poona, 15th July, 1890.

### DOCKYARD CONTRACT FOR SAIL-MAKING.

TENDERS for the Contract, which is for at least 12 months, will be received by the Undersigned at 1 p.m. (gunfire), on FRIDAY, the 1st August, 1890. For particulars see *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 17th July, 1890, or apply to the Undersigned.

A. CAMPBELL,
Officiating Director of the Indian Marine.
H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 15th July, 1890.

### THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1890, payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 14, Rampart Row, on and after the 28th July, 1890, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 23rd July, 1890, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th July to 7th August, 1890, both days inclusive

SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th July, 1890.

THE EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY Co., LIMITED.

CAPITAL £1,000,250.

HEAD OFFICE BOARD.

G. W. Campbell, Esq., Messrs. Finlay, Campbell & Co., Chairman.
E. E. Barclay, Esq., Messrs. Barclay, Bevan & Co.
J. E. Borland, Esq., Messrs. Steel, Brothers & Co.
James Hora, Esq., Director, Trust and Agency Company of Australasia.
Sir Hugh Low, G.C.M.G., late British Resident of Perak.
William Paterson, Esq., Messrs. Paterson and Simons.

ADVANCES made as a first charge upon Mortgage of Freeholds, fully-paid shares, and other approved securities.

All particulars obtainable from

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Elphinstone Circle.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE.

whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY
Sole Agent for India.

Per 100

Special.....Rs. 4 8
No. 1, Extra Superior..... „ 3 12
„ 2, Medium ..... „ 2 12

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

Fresh shipments received by every alternate Mail steamer.

THE ATTENTION OF
MESS PRESIDENTS
AND
CLUB SECRETARIES
Is respectfully invited to these
CIGARETTES.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

### SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Collard and Collard..... Rs. 350
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Shiedmayer and Soehne..... „ 650
Solid Square Piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne. „ 450
Square Piano, by Soundy..... „ 500
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co..... „ 550
Bijau Cottage full Compass..... „ 350
Camp Piano 5 Octaves..... „ 240
Semigrand Piano, by Enard..... „ 350
Semigrand Piano, by Broadwood..... „ 400
Semigrand Piano, by Soundy ..... „ 850

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

### THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GA

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up | Last Half-Yearly Divd. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | 500 | 4 pr. ct. | 967½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 980 |
| Bank of Madras | 16,000 | 600 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 930 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 100,000 | £10 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 125 |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 7 pr. ct. | £28 |
| Char. Mercantile | 30,000 | £25 | £25 | 5 pr. ct. | 330 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 60,000 | $125 | all | 17½ pr.ct. | -- |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | £25 | £12½ | 5 pr. ct. | 180 |
| New Oriental Bank | 50,000 | £10 | all | 6 pr. ct. | |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1,000xd |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 450 |
| Bost (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 60 | 700xd |
| Apollo | 700 | 2,400 | 2,300 | Nil. | 310 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 385xd |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 20 | 165 |
| Broach's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld. | 5 | 200 | 200 | 16 | 95 |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | 55 | 375 |
| East India | 357 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 130 | 525 |
| English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld. | 400 | 250 | .. | .. | 190 |
| Fort | 150 | 8,500 | 8,500 | 150 | 1,175 |
| French | 300 | 500 | all | 50 | 535 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 450 | 500 | 30 | 415 |
| Khangaum | 240 | 450 | 450 | 45 | 415 |
| Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. | 300 | 500 | 500 | pr. ct. | 80 |
| Mercantile | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 10 | 55 |
| Motasell Co | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | 60 | 435 |
| Munmar Mill | 1,000 | 200 | all | 25 | 175 |
| New Berar | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | 45 | 555 |
| New Indian | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | 11 | 102½ |
| Prince of Wales | 800 | 500 | 800 | 40 | 375 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 800 | 500 | 50 | 120 | 500 |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 500 |
| Sind and Punjab Co | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 1,150 |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 50 | 480 |
| Volkart | -- | 1,000 | all | 60 | 650 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | Last half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 90 | 1,300 |
| Alliance | 1,500 | 1,500 | all | 20 | 470 |
| Anglo-Indian | 9,345 | 100 | 100 | 2 | 60 |
| Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary) | 371 | 500 | all | 9 pr.ct. | 500 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 11,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 625 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co | 600 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 385 |
| Central India | 3,750 | 500 | 500 | 35 | 850 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 915 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 535 |
| Colaba Land & Mill | 4,000 | 700 | 700 | 10 | 570 |
| Coorla Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 445 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 460 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 800 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | all | 15 | 550 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 15 | 425 |
| Gordon Mills | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 105 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 795 |
| Hingunghat Mill | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 660 |
| Howard and Bullough | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 515 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 705 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 305 |
| Indian Manfg. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 940 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 525 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 325 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,600 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 247½ |
| Jewraz Baloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 45 | 775xd |
| Khandeish | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 650 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 200 nom |
| Khatao Mackunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 535 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 151 |
| Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 740 |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 2,000 |
| Mahaluxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 390 |
| Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga) | 2,400 | 500 | 500 | 9 pr. ct. | 500 nm |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,030 | all | 50 | 1,155 |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | 5 | 80 |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 70 | 1,540 |
| Maharaja Mysore S & M Co | 4,500 | 100 | 100 | 7 pr. ct. | 105 |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 175 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 600 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | 10 | 350 |
| People of India | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 35 |
| Presidency Mills Co (Ltd.) | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 900 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 1,400 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,250 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 350 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 120 |
| Southern Maharatta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 255xd |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 252½ |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 520 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 265 |
| Victoria Mills | 850 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 24 | 400 |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 5 | 535 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 725 |
| Ripon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,000 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 600 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | Last half-yearly guar. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock | ... | £100 | All | 5 p.c. | 2,375 |
| B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares | ... | £18 | ... | do. | 420 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | Last half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,000 / 750 | 200 / 150 | 200 / 150 | 10 / 7½ | 220 / 170 |
| Back Bay Baths | 500 | 50 | 50 | 10 | 50 |
| Badham Pile | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 14 | 125 |
| Bapty Bros | 6,625 | 200 | 135 | Nil. | 60 |
| Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited. | 1,250 | 100 | All. | Nil. | 100nom |
| Bombay Fire Insurance | 600 | 2,500 | 1,000 | 100 | 700 |
| Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 135 | 3,325 |
| Do New Issue | 500 | 375 | 625 | 33½ | 730 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 95 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld | 400 | 500 | 500 | 6 pr. ct. | 630 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 50 Dvd. | 700 |
| Deccan Ice Co. | 1,170 | 100 | 100 | 4 pr. ct. | 30 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 425 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,500 | 200 | 20 | .. | 175 |
| Empire Fire Insurance | 5,000 | 5,000 | 1,000 | 7½ pr. ct. | 700 |
| Geyer & Co. Ld | 500 | 100 | 70 | ... | 70 nm |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn. | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 11½ |
| Indian Fire Insurance Co | 250 | 4,000 | 1,000 | 90 | 1,100 |
| John Roberts & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 75 exd |
| Kemp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | 26½ | 338 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | 300 | 30 | 60 |
| Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co. | 3,600 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 55 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,00 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 55 |
| NapierHotelCo | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr. ct. | |
| Napier Foundry | 1, 00 | 100 | 200 | ... | |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 12 pr. ct. | 200 |
| Oriental Loan | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 pr. ct. | 22 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 7 pr. ct. | 68 |
| Port Canning Co | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 390 |
| Princeof Wales Fire In. | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,400 |
| Royal Flour Mills | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | ... | 60 |
| Scundy & Co | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 | 89 |
| Southwell and Austin | 1,000 | 100 | 100 & 20 | ... | 85 |
| Treacher and Co. | 2,000 | 500 | all | 85 | 1,025 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 120 |
| Telephone Co. | 9,200 | 25 | 25 | 5-8 | 11½ |
| Western India Flour | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each | Rs. | 12-13 |
| Carolus | " | 235 |
| Mexican Dollars | " | 222 |
| Five-Franc Pieces | " | 225 |
| Bar Silver, 17½ bottomess | " | 106-8 |
| Gold Leaf | " | 21-8 |
| Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch | " | 21-8 |
| Australian Gold, 100 touch | " | 21-0 |
| Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch | " | 20-14 |
| Pekin do | " | 20-12 |

(nom.)

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Four per cent | 103 11-16 |
| Promissory Notes, half per cent. | 104½ |
| Municipal 6 per cent. Debenture Loans | 101½ |
| 4½ per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate | nom. |
| 5 per cent. French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1879 | |
| Bank of Bombay Shares | 221 |
| Port Trusts | 97½ |

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Prince Albert Victor Reception Committee, Chamber of Commerce, 5 p.m.
Polo on the Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Football on the Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Bellagio (s), from Barry; and Mobile (s), Jeddah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kangra (s), for Liverpool; and Hibernia (s), Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Kangra left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Asia left the dock yesterday.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CRICKET CLUB.—The Bombay Municipal Cricket Club has been re-established this season. It has on its roll a number of members, and there is every likelihood of the club flourishing.

POLO.—Play will commence this evening, at 5-15, weather permitting:—Byculla Club (whites)—Messrs. Gray, Summer, Steel, and Boileau *vs.* Gymkhana (stripes)—Messrs, Barton, Prevost, Lovett, and Dr. Boyd. Umpires, Messrs. Craigie and Savile.

A BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Mahomedan, named Abdool Rymankhan, was charged before Mr. P. Ryan, with having in his possession twenty-four tolas of opium, without a licence from the Collector of Customs. The accused was fined Rs. 5, and the opium confiscated.

A MISSING MAN.—S. P. Saldanha, aged 50 years, a sub-inspector in the Municipality, at present on leave, and residing in Cammateepoora 10th Street, jumped out of the window of his room at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, and ran away, and has not since been found. He is alleged to be of unsound mind.

RASH AND FURIOUS RIDING.—Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, inflicted a fine of Rs. 10 on the groom, Bindasu Baddoo, who rode up against the woman, named Surjoo, on the Colaba Causeway, in front of the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, on Monday afternoon. The complainant, who was hurt, received as compensation Rs. 5.

FALL OF HOUSES.—A four-storeyed house, No. 46, situated at 1st Chinch Bunder Road, belonging to Hajee Hafsatur Hajee Esack, fell to the ground on Wednesday. No persons were injured; the tenants having vacated it a few days before, owing to its dangerous state.—The north side of a two-storeyed house belonging to a woman, named Cassibai, situated at Funuswady, fell down on Wednesday night, about 11 o'clock.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Gopal Chimnajee, residing at Muddunpoora, reports the theft of sundry gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 109, from a box in his premises, on Wednesday last.—Rahimtoola Ismail, a dealer in parched grain, residing at Cammateepoora 12th Street, reports that on Wednesday last, during his absence, the lock on his door was wrenched off, and a cupboard inside his room forced open, and gold ornaments and gold lace, of the collective value of Rs. 90, stolen therefrom.

AN EXPENSIVE RACE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Thaeja Roja and Kassum Oomer, victoria-drivers, were charged with furious driving along the Queen's Road on the 20th instant. The prisoners were arrested by a mounted policeman. His Worship sentenced the two accused, who pleaded guilty, to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each.

FOOTBALL (Rugby).—On the Cooperage, at 5-30 this evening:—Whites.—Y. M. C. A. backs, Hewett, Smith, E. Waller, Winkler, W. Waller, Potts, F. Waller; and Gymkhana forwards Allen, Firth, Symes, and Muirhead, Schofield Steel, Phillips, Creagh, Parsons, Cleveland *vs.* Colours—Gymkhana backs, M. F. Reid, St. Paul, Tudor-Jones, Bolton, McCausland, Singer, Meredith; and Y. M. C. A. forwards H. B. Smith, O'Brien, Pinsent, Miles, Wash McCarthy, Fischer, and Goyder.

ALLEGED SUICIDE.—Dr. R. M. Mody reported to the police on Wednesday, that he was called to see a [illegible] at Gunbow Street, Fort, who admitted to him that she had taken poison (arsenic) on the day previous, but assigned no reason for doing so. The woman's left side was now paralysed, and she was not expected to recover. It appears that Manick, in company with two other women, went to the Crawford Market, on the 17th instant, at about 3 p. m., and returned at 6 p. m., They partook of some country-liquor, and a cup of tea each near the market, and on the following day, the 18th, Manick was taken ill, and died yesterday.

A BREACH OF THE MUNICIPAL ACT.—Khoodabux Abdoola, a butcher, was yesterday charged by Mr. Enoch Solomon, Inspector of Markets, before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court, with bringing without permission from the Municipal Commissioner buffalo-meat from Coorla into the city of Bombay, on Wednesday last, intended for human food, the same being unfit for such food, and which had been slaughtered at a slaughter-house or place, not maintained or licensed under Municipal Act III. of 1888, and in contravention of sections 412 and 415 and sub-sections 1 and 2, respectively, of the said Act. The accused, who admitted the truth of the complaint, and a previous conviction for a similar offence, was fined Rs. 20.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Lallu Chhagun, a karkun in the Police Accounts Office, at Ahmedabad, having been convicted of an offence under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, and having been consequently dismissed from office, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—Kal Patil Kond Patil, Revenue and Police Patil of mauze Lakshmapura, taluka Vada, in the Thana Collectorate, having been convicted, under Section 43 of Act III. of 1878, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—Sakin valad Baban, late beat guard in the Navapur range of the West Khandesh Forest Division, having been convicted, under Section 164 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

A SLEEPING CHILD ROBBED.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Dhondoo Ramjee, a Hindoo, residing at Chukla, was charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate with committing the theft of a gold bangle, valued at Rs. 16, from the hand of a child, named Bhagi, the daughter of the complainant, Bala Shivram. From the evidence of Balla, it appears, his little daughter went, with another girl on the 22nd instant, to a house of one of her relations close by. Here Bhagi went to sleep, and the prisoner was sitting beside her. Telling another child who was sitting in company with him, that her mother wanted her, he, the accused, watching his opportunity, removed the bangle, from the sleeping girl. On her return to her father's house on the same evening, the bangle was found missing. The complainant, suspecting the prisoner as being the thief, informed the police, who accordingly took him into custody. The accused, who denied the charge, stated, in defence, that he found the bangle where he was sitting. The Magistrate convicted him on the evidence recorded, and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—Two hundred students have signed the following petition to Mr. P. M. Metha relative to what they consider an important matter:—Sir,—We, the undersigned candidates for the ensuing Matriculation Examination, beg leave to approach you with our grievance, which, we ardently hope, you will place before the Syndicate for favourable consideration, along with your other suggestions, by way of effecting a more perfect and improved system of this and other University examinations. From the year 1885, the system of setting one paper every day, excepting Friday, has really been wisely introduced. But a little attention may be paid to the inconvenience caused to the candidates by this innovation. Friday is generally the day for two subjects—history geography, and science. For the preparation of these subjects candidates are required to be up during the greater part of the night previous to that day. This circumstance has a telling effect on the health of the generality of candidates, and becomes detrimental to the equanimity and calmness of their minds, which are so essentially wanted in the examination hall, for the proper and satisfactory solution of the questions set to them. Besides, looking to the importance of these subjects, the time at the disposal of candidates, to take even a cursory view of the notes connected with these subjects, is comparatively very limited. You will, therefore, be good enough to move the Syndicate either to appoint a separate day for each of the subjects, or set the two papers on the first day (Monday). Any such change will be thankfully approved of by all the candidates.

## BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 22nd July are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 21st 16 feet 3 inches against 19 feet 5 inches on corresponding date last year. Harvesting of adhava crop completed. Sowing of kharif crops and transplanting of rice seedlings in progress. Agricultural stock in Kohistan improving, and in other talukas, except Karachi, in fair condition. Locusts appeared in Tatta Taluka and in Sehwan Division; some damage to crops caused by them in Deh Kohistan of the former.

Shikarpur.—River fallen and very low: 12 7-12 feet against 15½ feet on same date last year. Locusts in 3 talukas, causing slight damage to jowari crop in 1. Water-supply in the Begari Canal has failed. Cattle healthy.

Hyderabad.—Kharif preparations in progress. Agricultural stock still in poor condition in 2 talukas. Locusts in 7 talukas, causing damage in 4.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Locusts in the Kashmor Taluka, going from west to east; no damage caused by them.

Ahmedabad.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 5 inches and 22 cents at Dhandhuka and minimum 66 cents at Viramgam. Transplantation of rice commenced in Dholka and Daskroi talukas. Young bajri crop doing well. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week 1 inch 84 cents. Standing crops in good condition.

Kaira.—Rain throughout the district; maximum at Borsad 3 inches 88 cents and minimum at Thasra 49 cents: at Kaira 3 inches 22 cents; total 10 inches 70 cents. Transplantation of rice retarded, except in Borsad and Anand talukas, for want of sufficient rain. Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Rain general; maximum 3 inches 11 cents in Jambusar and minimum 33 cents in Broach. Young crops healthy. Prices of food-grains normal.

Surat.—Rain in all talukas; maximum 6 inches 32 cents at Pardi and minimum 1 inch 21 cents at Olpad; total rainfall excessive; maximum 50 inches 76 cents at Bardoli and minimum 25 inches 68 cents at Olpad. Sowing of Kariff crops continues throughout the district, except in Chorasi and in low-lying lands in Olpad and Bardoli. Transplantation of rice in progress in all talukas except Chorasi where it is completed. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains normal.

Khandesh.—Fair rain in the district; maximum 2 inches and 83 cents at Bhusaval and minimum 22 cents at Dhulia. Kharif crops in good condition. Weeding of young crops and sowing of bajri in progress. Prices of food-grains as before.

Nasik.—Rain during week 74 cents; total 10 inches 62 cents. Sowing retarded except in Igatpuri and Peint. Rain wanted. Cattle poor in Sinnar, Niphad, and Peint.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day; heavy on 16th and 21st; total of week 8 inches 23 cents; total to date 40 inches 17 cents, being 1·03 above average. Abnormal temperature 2° cool on the 16th, 19th and 21st. 1° cool on 17th and 22nd, and *nil* on 18th and 20th. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind northerly on 7th and from 20th to 22nd; wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Rain during week 8 inches 49 cents; total 52 inches 27 cents. Rain throughout the district. Transplanting of rice in progress. State of young plants good. Cattle healthy.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 21st July 1890.)—Rain during week 11 inches 66 cents; total 58 inches 29 cents. Transplantation almost finished. Crops good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 16 inches 5 cents at Sangameshvar and minimum 4 inches 99 cents at Rajapur. Standing crops healthy. Agricultural stock good.

Poona.—Rain more or less throughout the district except in Sirur; maximum 6 inches 88 cents in petha Mulshi and minimum 10 cents in taluka Bhimthadi. More rain wanted. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Young plants are withering in taluka Sirur on account of scarcity of Rain.

Ahmednagar.—Slight rain in 6 talukas; maximum 84 cents in Nevasa, minimum 11 cents in Parner and Sangamner. Sowing retarded for want of rain. Standing crops withering for want of moisture in parts. Agricultural stock good. Fodder insufficient in three talukas.

Sholapur.—(Report for the week ending 19th July 1890.)—Rain at Barsi 7, Madha 25, Karmala 11 and Malsiras 3 cents; none elsewhere. Sowing of kharif crops still in progress in parts of the Barsi and Karmala talukas, but elsewhere stopped for want of rain. Fodder scarce, in all talukas are [illegible] every day in Karmala. Prices of food-grains still stationary. Rain is badly wanted everywhere.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 3 inches 43 cents; total 17 inches 38 cents; in talukas maximum at Javli 5 inches 42 cents and minimum at Khanapur 20 cents. Rainfall general; more wanted in Khatav, Man, Khanapur and Tasgaon. Sowing of kharif nearly completed. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain in slight showers in 6 talukas; no rain in Indi and Bagevadi. Want of moisture for sowing operations. Agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 5 inches 64 cents; total 22 inches 87 cents: more rain still required in the north-east where sowings are retarded. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain at all stations; average for week 80 cents; more generally wanted. Water and fodder supply scanty in Navalgund Taluka.

Kanara.—Rain good below and fair above Ghat; at Karwar 18 inches 87 cents. Field and garden produce doing well.

Rajkot.—Rain during week 3 inches 38 cents; total 8 inches. Sowing operations still continue. Agricultural stock good.

Wadhwan.—Rain during week 93 cents; total 4 inches 6 cents; more rain wanted.

Baroda. Rain during week 5 inches 28 cents; total 16 inches 48 cents. Sowing almost completed. Condition of agricultural stock fair.

General Remarks.—River low in Sind. Rain throughout the Presidency proper; more wanted in parts of Kaira, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kathiawar. Sowing of early crops progressing in several districts, but retarded for want of rain in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Belgaum. Transplantation of rice almost completed in Kolaba, progressing in parts of Karachi, Ahmedabad, Surat and Thana, but retarded for want of rain in parts of Kaira. Young crops slightly damaged by locusts in 1 taluka of Karachi, 1 of Shikarpur and 4 of Hyderabad; withering for want of rain in parts of Ahmednagar and 1 taluka of Poona; otherwise in good condition. Agricultural stock poor in 3 talukas of Nasik and 2 of Hyderabad. Fodder scarce in parts of Sholapur, in 3 talukas of Ahmednagar and 1 of Dharwar. Water scarce in 1 taluka of Dharwar.

## B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is a return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m. on Saturday, the 20th July, 1890:—

| Name of Stations. | Previously reported. In. | ct. | Rainfall on date. In. | ct. | Total during 1890. In. | ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ghadechi | 9 | 49 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 51 |
| Songad | 7 | 99 | ... | ... | 7 | 99 |
| Dhola | 14 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 14 | 10 |
| Chuda | 4 | 72 | ... | ... | 4 | 72 |
| Chital | 8 | 90 | 0 | 10 | 9 | 0 |
| Jetpur | 4 | 45 | ... | ... | 4 | 45 |
| Jetalsar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Upleta | 5 | 54 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 59 |
| Wansjalia | 5 | 77 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 81 |
| Porbandar | 11 | 6 | ... | ... | 11 | 16 |
| Junagad | 14 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 14 | 8 |
| Veraval | 15 | 93 | 0 | 21 | 16 | 14 |

COLONEL W. H. WILSON has been appointed a Government representative on the Bombay Municipal Corporation, in succession to the late Mr. H. R. King.

MR. W. C. RAND, C.S., has been appointed Compiler of the Bombay General Administration Report for 1889-90.

MR. H. C. MULES, Assistant Collector of Shikarpur, has been appointed to act as Collector and Magistrate of Shikarpur during the absence of Lieut-Col. A. H. Mayhew.

MR. E. MCCALLUM, C.S., on return from privilege leave, will be First Assistant Collector of Ratnagiri.

ON being relieved by Mr. Waddington, Mr. H. F. Silcock will do duty as First Assistant Collector of Nassick.

MR. W. DODERET, C.S., First Assistant Collector of Nassick, has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

MR. W. M. FLETCHER, Superintendent Deccan Revenue Survey, has been allowed to return to duty.

YESTERDAY'S *Government Gazette* contains a notification of the intention of the Municipal Corporation to acquire land for the purpose of opening a new street through the Nowroji Hill to the Elphinstone Overbridge.

## "AFTER THE MANNER OF BENGAL."

THE *Indian Daily News* says:—To see themselves as others see them should be of service to Corporations as well as to individuals. The Calcutta Municipal Corporation, for instance, might learn some valuable lessons if the Commissioners would condescend to pay attention to outside criticism of their occasional errors of judgment and procedure. In the hope that some of them may be willing to turn "the giftie" to good account, it may be worth while quoting a brief passage from a homily addressed by a Bombay paper to the local Corporation, which shows how certain idiosyncracies for which our civic body has made itself notorious are regarded by intelligent public opinion at a distance. In a draft letter which it is proposed that the Bombay Municipal Corporation should address to the Local Government, in reply to Government orders respecting the obligation of the Municipality to provide suitable accommodation for persons suffering from infectious and dangerous diseases, including leprosy, a somewhat hoity-toity assertion is made that "to exercise their own judgment in determining the particular ways and methods in which they can best discharge their duties is one of their most valuable constitutional privileges, and they respectfully confess that they will always jealously guard it against all encroachment." On this the *Bombay Gazette* remarks that it "is too much after the manner of Bengal to be quite suitable for a representation from the Corporation of Bombay. It is a clear challenge to Government, with a ring of the 'Village Hampden' about it which might lead to inconvenient consequences if it were taken seriously, and which would let the Corporation down somewhat if it were taken as a mere *facon de parler*." Perhaps it would be as well if the suitability of "the manner of Bengal" were to be re-considered by members of the Corporation of Calcutta as well as by the sister Corporation of Bombay. The advice of our contemporary is equally applicable here as to the body to which it is more particularly addressed, that members of a Municipal Corporation would do well to "recognise the advantage of not being too fussy or too theatrical in carrying on a controversy, which, after all, may as well be conducted with good sense and good temper." Both these admirable qualities, we regret to say, have been conspicuously absent from the earlier stages of a controversy in the Calcutta Corporation which there is reason to fear is not yet ended: though if good sense and good temper were allowed fair play, we should hear no more of it.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Hibernia, 1,556 tons, Captain W E McDowell, sailed yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steam-ship Nurjahan, 1,936 tons, Captain A S Young, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co's steam-ship Mobile, 915 tons, Captain T Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Jeddah (8th July), via Aden with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co.'s steam-ship Kangra, 1,468 tons, Captain H M Ingram, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs B B Conry, Mr. T D Vale, and 39 deck.

THE steam-ship Bellagio, 2,531 tons, Captain A Blacklock, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Barry (28th June), with a cargo of 4,800 tons coals. During her voyage she experienced in the first port moderate, the later port strong monsoons and very heavy sea. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

### ARRIVALS.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Bellagio (s) ..... | Blacklock ... | Barry, June 28. |
| | Mobile (s) ..... | Hughes .... | Jeddah, July 8. |

### DEPARTURES.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Kangra (s)..... | Ingram .... | Liverpool. |
| | Hibernia (s) ..... | McDowell .. | Karachi. |

The steamer Stella began to load yesterday for Port Said.

The steamer Nurjahan, Captain Young, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports.

### CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE.
July 20.—Steamer Congella.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| July. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 21 | Niemen s..... ..... | Colombo. |
| 22 | Katoria s..... ..... | Negapatam. |
| | Culna s..... ..... | Calcutta. |

DEPARTURE.

| July. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 21 | Niemen s..... ..... | Calcutta. |

## DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Imaum s—12 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 13 bales wool, Nattu Jaitha; 16 bales wool, Hajee A Kazaranee; 152 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Siam s—2 boxes silver coins (Rs. 11,800) The New Oriental Bank Corporation.

FOR GENOA.

Po s—2,000 cwts linseed, John L Kersten.

Trifels s—100 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co. 1,680 cwts copra, R Kadurbhoy; 999 cwts linseed and 999 cwts gingelly seed, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trifels s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Idar s—3,250 cwts wheat, 890 cwts linseed, and 148 cwts rapeseed, T Lalljee; 2,250 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 150 cwts gum, F Hurst; 180; cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Siam s—1 box silver coins, The New Oriental Bank Corporation.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Secundra s—118 bales cotton, R Luchmandass.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 22.

Beville, Br.-Genl, Bo District Staff, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Hart, Col, Bengal, 1st Bn. East Surrey Regt, on leave, from Calcutta.

JULY 23.

Melville, Surgeon, Bengal, Medical Staff, on sick leave, from Meerut.

JULY 24.

Hallaran, Surgeon, Ms, Medical Staff, on sick leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 25.

Hallaran, Surgeon, Ms, Medical Staff, on sick leave, to England.

Hart, Col, Bengal, 1st Bn. East Surrey Regt, on leave.

Jackson, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Border Regt, on sick leave, to England.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 25th July, 1890.

1. The Annual Report having been published, copies may be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

2. There will be drill with Swords for Recruits in rear of the Town Hall, at 5-30, this evening.

3. There will be a general meeting of all members of the Bombay Light Horse at the Durbar Room, Town Hall, at 5-30, this evening, to consider certain alterations in uniform which it is proposed to submit to Government; and any other matter which may be brought before the meeting.

The usual Friday Recruit drill will take place after the meeting. Recruits will bring their swords.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

*Holloway's Pills and Ointment.*—Soldiers and Sailors.—These well-known and easily used remedies are especially serviceable and convenient for those who, like soldiers and sailors, are exposed to great changes of climate, and the hardships inseparable from their calling. Many of the diseases engendered in the system from these and other untoward causes can be checked and controlled by attention at their onset, and in Holloway's remedies will be found a ready means of relief, without hindrance from duty. Many a man is invalided and rendered more or less a burden to himself and friends from neglect of the early symptoms of his complaint, which calamity might be averted by timely resort to the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment.

## CRICKET AT BARODA.

### MILITARY AND CIVIL CLUB *VS.* HINDOO C. C.

In the brightest of weather, on Tuesday, the former opened their second match of the season against the latter. The match resulted in the hollow defeat of the Hindu C. C. by an innings and 62 runs.

The Hindu team was not at all a representative one; their bowling was far from strong, while the fielding was not at all satisfactory. The M. and C. C. team, on the other hand, was a well selected one, as will be seen from the scores. For the M. and C. C. Devine, Nissen, and Dhulip gave good accounts of themselves.

MILITARY AND CIVIL CLUB.
1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| M DeCruz c Gupte b Modi | 13 |
| Khudabax b Modi | 4 |
| J Devine b Modi | 34 |
| A Williams hit wicket | 2 |
| R Hardie c Modi b Rangnekar | 10 

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,

L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.

AURAL SURGEON.

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Can be consulted for Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat, and Diseases of Women, from 3 to 5 P.M.

10, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

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C. A. GRAVES,

DENTAL SURGEON,

(Formerly with the late E. M. Walton,)

May be consulted Daily.

MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, } Napier Hotel, Poona.

THURSDAY & SATURDAY, } Bombay.

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A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form),

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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ABU HOTEL.

AT MOUNT ABU RAJPUTANA.

A GREAT REDUCTION has been made for the coming slack season, till January next.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

## BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 24.

THE somewhat excited feeling with respect to Silver in its connection with the course of Exchange, which from time to time prevailed during the late uncertainty as to American legislation regarding that metal may be said to have subsided, and the tone in business circles during the week under review has been decidedly quiet. Cotton, as an article of export, has had no place in the transactions of the past six days, the moderate business reported having been for local spinners' account. Wheat has been taken to a small extent only for shipment, on most days; but prices have partially stiffened a little. Seeds have been quiet when not dull, with only a small business passing; but Linseed is slightly dearer. Exchange has varied in tone and fluctuated in rates from day to day; but, at closing, our quotations are within 1-16d. of those which ruled a week ago. There has been a little movement, both ways, in Government Paper; but the rate for Fours this evening is about the same as last Thursday's. Freights are dull in tone with nothing doing. Imports show no improvement, the demand from the districts continuing trifling notwithstanding the generally favourable tenor of the weather and crop reports.

MONEY.—There was no alteration to speak of in the position of Money during the period covered by the Presidency Bank's statement issued on Monday afternoon; and the Cash Balance was within half a lakh of what it stood at at the close of the previous week. The items which go to indicate the state of the trade demand showed but little change, some decrease in Private Deposits having been more than counterbalanced by a falling off in Loans and Bills Discounted. Business has remained quiet in all its branches, and there is no prospect of an increased demand for money for the ordinary requirements of trade for some time to come. The minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay remains meanwhile at 4 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened with a weak feeling on last Friday morning, in presence of news of a drop of 5-16d. in Silver in London, at 1s. 7⅛d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 7 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and rapidly declined to about ¼d. below our quotations of the previous day. A steadier feeling was apparent in the afternoon, however, and Demand was available, for August delivery, at 1s. 7 1-16d., and Telegraphic for September transfer at the same rate. The tone was firm to the close of the week, the Banks having, on Saturday, been willing sellers at an advance on the previous day's rates, but without finding any demand for remittance. A few Merchants' Bills came out at 1s. 7 11-32d. to ⅜d. for three months' sight Credits. Bank Telegraphic was offered at 1s. 7 3-16d. for October transfer. The market was very firm on Monday, but with only a limited business doing. 1s. 7 9-16d. for three months' sight Credits was available only for ready Bills; and Telegraphic was offered at 1s. 7 9-32d. for near forward, and at 1s. 7 5-16d. for January transfer. The feeling was steady at opening on Tuesday in presence of an advance of ¼d. per oz. in Silver reported from the other side, with Bank Demand at 1s. 7 11-32d. ready, and 1s. 7 5-16 for Telegraphic, forward. Later on, however, a quieter feeling set in, and in the afternoon rates rapidly receded to 1s. 7⅛d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 7⅛ for three months' sight Credits; forward Credits being quoted at the close at 1s. 7 7-32d. for December-January transfer. Yesterday the market was quiet all day, with rather lower rates ruling. 1s. 7 7-16d. was available for ready three months' sight Credits; but the supply of Bills was very limited. The feeling in the afternoon was rather steadier, and 1s. 7¼d. for Bank Demand, which was doubtful at one time was again quoted, and a fair amount was done thereat. The price of Silver came ⅛d. per oz. lower this morning, at 50⅛d. per oz., and this market has been quiet but fairly steady all day at the following quotations, although we hear of 1s. 7 7-32d. [illegible] one direction. We quote forward Telegraphic at 1s. 7 3-16d., and three months' sight Credits at 1s. 7⅛d., ready rates being as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | | | 1s. 7 3-16d. |
| Do. | Telegraphic | | 1s. 7 ⅛d. |
| Do. | 3 months' sight | | 1s. 7 5-16d. |
| Do. | 4 | " | 1s. 7 11-32d. |
| Do. | 6 | " | 1s. 7 7-16d. |
| Credits | 3 | " | 1s. 7 7-16d. |
| Do. | 6 | " | 1s. 7 19-32d. |
| Documents | 3 | " | 1s. 7 15-32d. |
| Do. | 6 | " | 1s. 7 ⅝d. |
| Francs | 3 | " | 2·05 |
| Do. | 6 | " | 2·06¼ |

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Value of Silver in the Mint on 16th July, 1890, Rs. | | 26,38,000 |
| Silver received during the week | " | 7,62,000 |
| | Rs. | 34,00,000 |
| New coin paid during the week | " | 9,01,000 |
| | Rs. | 24,99,00 |
| Bullion belonging to private individuals | " | 9,63,000 |
| | Rs. | 31,62,000 |
| Last week | " | 33,06,790 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak again on last mail day, and a further decline of ⅛ per cent. was established in Fours, the cash price having receded in the morning to 102 11-16, with the next settlement at 102⅜, buyers, and the August account at 102½; and, before the close, another 1-16 per cent. was quoted, at 102⅜, for Money. The market continued to droop to the end of the week, a further decline of 1-16 per cent. having been established on Saturday, in Fours for Money, and of ⅛ per cent. for Account, closing quotations having been 102 9-16 for cash; 102½ for the coming settlement; and 102⅜ for the end of August. On Monday, however, there was a marked improvement, the cash price for Fours having advanced to 102⅜ shortly after opening, with the two next months quoted at 102 9-16 to ⅝, and 102 7-16 to ½, respectively; and before the close a further rise of ⅛ per cent. had been established, closing rate for Money having been 102⅜. The market was weaker again in tone, however, on the following day, and Monday's advance was not sustained, Fours for Money having declined to 102⅜, which was the closing rate, while for the next and August settlements 102 9-16 and 102⅜ were the respective quotations. There was no movement worth mentioning in the market yesterday, Tuesday's closing rates having been quoted throughout the day, but with hardly anything doing on any line. To-day the cash price of Fours remained unchanged for a time, though, for account, 102⅜ was quoted for the end of the month, and 102 7-16 for August; but rates stiffened towards the close, and 102 11-16 was the final price for Money. 4½ per cents. have been quoted throughout the week at 104½, nominal.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is ⅛ per cent. higher at 104¾. Port Trust Bonds are unaltered at 97½.

SHARES.—There has been a fair business passing during the week in Cotton Mill shares, the value of which has materially improved in a number of cases, and, compared with our quotations of a week ago, we note an advance of Rs. 6› in Khatao Mucconji; of Rs. 40 in Ripon; of Rs. 35 in Bombay United; of Rs. 25 in Western India; of Rs. 20 each in Star of India, Hindustan, and Jewraj Balloo; of Rs. 15 in City of Bombay, Indian Manufacturing, and Presidency; of Rs. 12½ in Jamshed; of Rs. 10 in Alliance, and Khandeish; and of Rs. 5 each in Connaught, Colaba Land and Mill, David, Gordon, and Swadeshi. Queen and James Greaves, on the other hand, are Rs. 5 lower; Luckmidas have declined Rs. 15; and Manockji Petit Rs. 30 per share. In press shares, Colaba have advanced Rs. 15; Prince of Wales, Rs. 10; and English and French, Rs. 5 each; Mofussil are Rs. 5 lower. In miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 lower for the first issue, and Rs. 10 for the new shares. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 25 lower; Kemp and Co. are Rs. 12 down; Delhi and Northern Flour are Rs. 5 lower. In Banks, Bombay are Rs. 2½ down; Bank of Bengal have declined Rs. 25 per share.

## IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Up-country buyers of *Grey Goods* continue to purchase only what is just sufficient to cover their present wants, which are so limited as to be quite on a retail scale. Wholesale buyers are almost out of the market, and as stocks go on increasing prices have a downward tendency. In *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey Red*, and *Printed* Goods a very small demand has been felt, and rates are ruling in buyer's favour. The active demand for Zanzibar descriptions of Local Goods, which we noticed in our last report, has subsided to a great extent, and the tone of the market has become quiet. The week's clearances of Imported Goods are estimated at about 2,200 packages; the off-take of Local Cloths, at 3,000 bales.

YARN.—A moderate business has been passing in *Imported* Twist, the market for which has remained steady at previous rates. The sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China for the fortnight ending on Tuesday are given as 9,000 bales, with exchange on Bombay, at Rs. 222½. China buyers here are willing enough to purchase any lots of superior 16s. and 20s. at previous rates; but spinners, having made considerable forward sales, are indifferent sellers, and refuse to make further sales except at higher rates. The week's sales sum up about 2,000 bales, and the market closed steady at the following official quotations:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Twist... | ...No. 6s | Mule, | As. 5⅛ to 5¾ | per lb. |
| " ... | ... " | 8s " | " 5 3-16 to 5⅜ | " |
| " ... | ... " | 10s " | " 5 3-16 to 5⅜ | " |
| " ... | ... " | 12s " | " 5 5-16 to 5⅝ | " |
| " ... | ... " | 16s " | " 5⅞ to 6⅛ | " |
| " ... | ... " | 20s " | " 6¼ to 6½ | " |
| " ... | ... " | 24s " | " 6½ to 6⅞ | " |
| " ... | ... " | 30s " | " 7⅛ to 8⅛ | " |
| " ... | ... " | 40s " | " 9 to 9½ | " |

METALS.—A small business only has been passing, both in Copper and Yellow Metal, and prices have declined 4 to 8 annas per cwt. for both metals, all round. Iron has also been quiet in tone, with very little business doing; but prices are quoted as before.

COAL.—The dull feeling recorded in our last has continued, and the only transaction reported during the week is the sale of some 150 tons Cardiff Coal, at Rs. 17½ per ton, alongside in harbour. There is no demand for the mineral in any position at present, dealers and the mills being fully supplied; and speculators appear unwilling to operate owing to the uncertainty regarding Exchange. Our supplies, however, for this month have been upon a liberal scale, *viz.*, 52,000 tons as against 14,000 tons imported in July last year, with a visible supply of about 50,000 tons in the near future. The market closes weak at our quotations, say:—

Powell's Duffryn .....Rs. 17¾ per ton.
Davison's West Hartley..... " 16 "

## EXPORTS.

COTTON has been very quiet in tone throughout the week, the tenor of advices from Liverpool and New York notwithstanding, and business in this staple has been confined to purchases by local spinners, who have been in the market rather more freely for stapled Oomra descriptions; no enquiry having been felt from exporters either for ready stuff or for forward contracts in the next crop. The principal lots taken during the week have been Nugger, at Rs. 168-72½; Barsee, at Rs. 181-206; and Khangaum, at Rs. 173-4; several parcels of Julgaum having also been taken at 176-96; Bengals, at Rs. 164-7½; Dharwar, at Rs. 178-80; and Bhownuggers, at Rs. 180 per candy. The market closed with a quiet feeling this evening, and with rates Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy lower than those quoted a week ago.

The arrivals of Cotton of this season's crop during the past week have been only 5,900 bales, compared with 7,300 bales received in the previous week, and 8,500 bales arrived during the corresponding week last year; and the excess in total receipts of the season's crop compared with those of the 1888-89 crops less further diminished to 328,700 bales.

With the exception of Beawar, in the Bengal circle, and Broach, all the Cotton-growing districts had received more or less rain between the date of our last report and Monday morning, the fall having ranged from ·04 cents. at Wudwan to 7·22 inches at Delhi. Leaving out Beawar, there had been abundant rain in the Bengal circle generally, the fall both at Delhi and Cawnpore having been in excess of the average to the end of July; but crop prospects generally were good at Cawnpore. Agra the plants were flourishing, at Barsee and Dhulia the plants needed more rain; but in the other districts of the Umrawattee circle the plants were doing well; as they also were at Broach, where the weather was seasonable. In the Dhollera circle, the fall had been less than the average to the end of this month, but Cotton sowing was making good progress at Wudwan and Dhollera itself, while at Veeramgaum it was completed, and at Bhownugger the plants were flourishing. To-day's telegrams state that no rain had meantime fallen at Beawar, where the Cotton plants required it; but both at Barsee and Dhulia there had been some, and in the first-named district the plants could scarcely look better; in the latter a larger area has been sown with Cotton this year. There had also been more or less rain throughout the Dhollera circle, but not enough at Wudwan where only ·07 cents. had been registered.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight, to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, *viz.*:—

| *Cotton*— | Per candy. | Per lb. C & F |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Fine | Rs. 182 | = 4 15-32d. |
| Do Fully Good | " 174 | = 4 3-16d. |
| Do Good | " 163 | = 4d. |
| Beiatee, Fine | " 185 | = 4 17-32d. |
| Do. Fully Good | " 180 | = 4 13-32d. |
| Do. Good | " 178 | = 4 7-32d. |
| Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple) | " 204 | = 4 31-32d. |
| Do. Good do | " 198 | = 4 27-32d. |
| Do. Fully Good Fair do | " 185 | = 4 17-32d. |
| Khandeish, Fully Good | " 181 | = 4 7-16d. |
| Do. Good | " 174 | = 4 7-32d. |
| Dhollera, Fine | " 201 | = 4¾d. |
| Do. Fully Good | " 183 | = 4 15-32d. |
| Do Good | " 173 | = 4¼d. |
| S-G Dharwar Good | " 179 | = 4¼d. |
| Westerns Good | " 187 | = 4 9-16d. |

The arrivals of Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

| | Season. 1889-90. Bales. | Season. 1888-89. Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengals | 381,500 | 290,500 |
| Berar | 423,500 | 407,800 |
| Khandeish | 292,200 | 295,000 |
| Barsi and Nugger | 151,000 | 156,500 |
| Hingunghat | 27,500 | 25,400 |
| Broach | 240,000 | 142,000 |
| Dhollera | 422,000 | 283,000 |
| Sind and Persian | 68,500 | 45,500 |
| Compta and Dharwar. | 93,500 | 115,000 |
| Westerns and Madras. | 10,500 | 20,800 |
| | 2,110,200 | 1,781,500 |

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

| Receipts. | 1890. | 1889. | 1888. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the Week | 6,455 | 8,621 | 5,239 |
| From 1st Jan. to 23rd July | 1,849,514 | 1,630,907 | 1,261,311 |
| *Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.* | | | |
| For the Week | 355 | 1,916 | 302 |
| From 1st Jan. to 23rd July | 1,329,143 | 1,169,811 | 766,433 |
| *Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.* | | | |
| For the Week | 3,154 | 467 | 2,515 |
| From 1st Jan. to 23rd July | 52,600 | 24,962 | 28,177 |

WHEAT last week closed with a moderate business passing, but with the advance of one anna per cwt. all round, established on last mail day, maintained. On Monday the feeling was quiet, and transactions were upon a small scale; but on the following day there was a rather better enquiry from exporters, and dealers again advanced their rates a little. Thereafter the market remained steady with a moderate business passing on the basis of previous rates.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* advanced one anna per cwt. last Friday, although the market generally was quiet and business on a small scale in all descriptions; but a dull feeling afterwards set in, and has since continued in the market generally, although dealers yesterday put up the price of Linseed another anna per cwt. in view of small arrivals and our closing quotation this evening is Rs. 6-4-0 to Rs. 6-4-0 per cwt.; other kinds, being quoted unchanged in value.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat for the Week | 114,853 | 76,805 | 131,693 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd July. | 4,344,408 | 4,611,055 | 7,597,174 |
| Linseed for the Week. | 6,948 | 15,411 | 41,478 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd July. | 1,955,303 | 1,603,884 | 2,059,362 |
| Rapeseed for the Week. | 1,846 | 63,968 | 21,159 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd July. | 879,237 | 1,324,799 | 1,359,707 |
| Gingelly Seed for the Week. | 634 | 344 | 495 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd July. | 680,438 | 648,983 | 602,705 |

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat for the Week | 53,000 | 82,938 | 181,366 |
| Do. from 1st Jan to 23rd July. | 3,289,645 | 3,720,716 | 6,302,687 |
| Linseed for the Week | 2,000 | 13,978 | 9,203 |
| Do. from 1st Jan to 23rd July. | 1,600,336 | 1,543,821 | 1,717,342 |
| Rapeseed for the Week | ..... | 54,663 | 18,825 |
| Do. from 1st Jan to 23rd July. | 614,243 | 1,185,118 | 1,063,974 |
| Gingelly Seed for the Week | ..... | 16,929 | 226 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd July. | 827,258 | 702,994 | 665,353 |


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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MUIR—ROWBOTHAM—July 14, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, by the Rev. Thos. H. Greig, M.A., Frank Logan Muir, Secretary to Agent, I. M. R, Jhansi, to Flora Isabella, third daughter of the late D. B. Rowbotham, Esq.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A."—We believe you are right; but there is no necessity to pursue the subject further.


# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1890.


THE telegram which we publish to-day in regard to the Duke of Connaught is provokingly vague, but it is easy to see that it may be of the highest importance. The late Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, it is stated, will go to the Horse Guards in the autumn as a Staff Officer, with a view to his qualifying for a higher appointment. If this announcement had been made a year or two since, only one meaning could have been attached to it. It would have been interpreted to mean that the Duke of Connaught was destined at no distant date to succeed the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief. But the whole situation [illegible] higher military administration has been put under searching investigation by the Marquis of Hartington's Commission, and whatever the practical outcome of the inquiries of that Commission may be, it is certain that large changes will be made both at the Horse Guards and at Pall Mall. Mr. Stanhope announced just before the last mail left that the Government had determined to accept the recommendations of the Commission to establish a Council of Imperial Defence, the members of which, representing not only the two fighting departments but the Colonial and India Offices as well, are to be selected within the Cabinet, and are to deliberate under the presidency of the Prime Minister. They have, however, so far as we can understand Mr. Stanhope's statement, left open the question whether the office of Commander-in-Chief is to be abolished. It is easy to see, however, that their inclination is strongly in favour of the recommendation of the Commission on that point, which is to substitute for the Commander-in-Chief a Chief of the Staff, who is to be relieved of the vast administrative burden which rests upon the occupant of the office under its present constitution, and who would thus be able to effectually advise the Secretary of State upon all matters of general military policy, and upon the strength, distribution, and mobilization of the army, besides collecting and co-ordinating information and preparing schemes for the defence of the Empire. If we rightly interpret the statement by Mr. Stanhope, which we reported on Monday, her Majesty's Government are not disposed to differ from the Commission in regard to this important recommendation. But their hands are not free. The Command-in-Chief is not vacant, and they apparently do not deem themselves free to take any steps which will accelerate its becoming vacant. It is a delicate question in which personal questions of the greatest delicacy are involved. And so, with an adroitness deserving of the fullest admiration, they ride off on the plea that they have no right to discount the future. Mr. Stanhope's language on the subject is too important to be either paraphrased or summarised. "We feel," he said, "that it is not a question to be disposed of off-hand, nor without the fullest investigation and consideration, and while we are fully aware that no decision upon this great question can bind any successors of ours who may happen to be in office at the time when the vacancy in the office of Commander-in-Chief occurs, we reserve to ourselves the right to pronounce a definite opinion upon the recommendation of the Royal Commission." And then, as though he were conscious that the conclusion that would be drawn from these words would be that Government had in their own mind decided against the Duke of Cambridge's office, Mr. Stanhope balanced this significant declaration with a cordial endorsement of all the deservedly kind things that the Commission had said in regard to the valuable services which his Royal Highness had rendered to the nation. That is how the case stood three weeks ago, and we confess that it requires a certain constructive imagination to fit in the announcement telegraphed to-day with the situation which is marked out in Mr. Stanhope's statement. Formally and officially, of course, the Commandership-in-Chief remains as it has been and where it has been all along, and it is understood—if the views of the Sovereign can be spoken of apart from those of her Ministers—that in the highest quarters there is a desire that the office shall remain, and that "an Amurath" shall "an Amurath succeed." The solution of the problem has been adroitly deferred by the action, or rather the inaction, of the Ministry. The Duke of Connaught will go to the Horse Guards; he will no doubt render excellent service there—service that will be valuable to him and valuable to the army. If a vacancy in the Command-in-Chief should arise ere long he will be the better fitted to fill it for the tenure of the staff appointment which he is to enter upon in the autumn, and, as we have shown, her Majesty's Ministers, whatever their preferences may be, are not yet committed to the abolition of an office in which the Duke of Connaught might be expected adequately to succeed the Duke of Cambridge. We in India have had opportunities of judging of the younger Duke's capacity as a military administrator. His energy, his patient care for details, his active and vigilant sympathy with the soldier, and his sterling common sense won for him in this Presidency a high professional reputation, and there are few officers in the Bombay Army who would not feel, if they were to see their late Chief succeed to the Duke of Cambridge, that a good choice had been made. But the future military career of his Royal Highness will, it is evident, be largely determined by the resolution that is come to in regard to the vitally important questions on which the Marquis of Hartington's Commission has lately advised her Majesty. If a Chief of the Staff is substituted for a Commander-in-Chief, maturity in years, large experience in the operations of war, exceptional technical capacity and acquaintance with military literature and with the organization and methods of the armies of foreign countries would be qualifications indispensable for the post. The requirements would be different from those which may be predicated of the Commander-in-Chief, and with other requirements it might be necessary to look in another direction in making what would really be the most important choice that had been made for the army in our time. Meantime the Duke of Cambridge is still at the Horse Guards, and the Cabinet do not wish to tie their hands or those of their successors.

IF any further proof were needed of the widespread deterioration, in quality and repute, which has come over Indian cotton of late, it is to be found in a resolution which has recently been passed by the Liverpool Cotton-Buyers' Association. The Association have resolved that henceforth cotton shall be sampled, by numbers, every bale being sampled unless buyers and sellers agree to the contrary. If ten per cent. of any lot prove to be falsely packed the buyer shall have the option of invoicing back the lot if bought on "c. and f. and c. i." for arrival or delivery terms, and providing the cotton has not left Liverpool, or of cancelling the contract if bought on spot terms, providing delivery has not been taken. This comes in very significant sequence to the recent announcement in the *Economist* that the Manchester Cotton Spinners' Association had been making strong representations to Liverpool about the extensive false packing of Dholleras that has been going on of late. The representations, indeed, have gone much further than to Liverpool, for there is scarcely a mail that does not bring to Bombay loud complaints of mixing and bad quality in the shipments from this port. The numbers of bales which have lately been invoiced back for this reason is reported to be serious. Figures on the subject have been mentioned to us, but they seem rather too alarming to be quoted without confirmation. The best evidence on the subject is to be found in the resolution of the Liverpool Association, which clenches the arguments that have from time to time been put forward in our columns, and establishes beyond doubt that the deterioration in the quality of Bombay shipments has brought the Indian staple into serious disrepute. The significance of the new rule is indisputable. Hitherto, the shipper in Bombay has been allowed to sample a maximum of five bales in every hundred, while the Liverpool merchant was allowed to sample ten per cent. An enlargement of the Liverpool merchant's sampling powers to the whole of a shipment is as damaging a declaration as can well be conceived that the opinion prevails in England that all Indian cotton must now be looked upon with suspicion. It practically means that the belief in Liverpool is that no single bale of Indian cotton can now be trusted to be what it is represented to be. The estimate may perhaps be unduly severe. No one supposes that there are not still a good many shipments in which the packing is honest, and clean, sound cotton of uniform quality is given. The rule nevertheless shows how thoroughly the dishonest practices of the Indian grower and presser have shaken confidence. It shows that, and much more. No one, for instance, will be able now to justify the *laissez faire* way of dealing with these matters by saying, as has been said often, officially and unofficially, that there is a demand for mixed cotton, and that so long as that is the case it is no one's business to interfere. When the subject was brought to the notice of Government some years since by an eminent ex-district officer, since retired, that was the answer that was given. If a copy of the rules of the Liverpool Cotton-Buyers' Association—the representatives of the class who were said to "demand" this "supply"—were pasted upon the resolution in which that opinion was recorded it would be tantamount to erasing the document from the Secretariat records. The excuse that there is a demand for cotton that is not what it pretends to be ought not to be heard again in this controversy. If there had been any foundation for it, we should long since have seen a descriptive mark upon cotton bales, indicating that though the outer layers might be excellent Dhollera, the buyer would find as he got towards the middle of the bale judiciously inserted layers of Sind, Ispahan, Bilatee, or other inferior staples. It was acknowledged at the recent meeting of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association that the Cotton Green was the daily scene of transformations as wonderful as any that the alchemist's crucible can produce. If the quality has not been brought down to the required low standard by judicious mixing up-country, the mixing can be done on the Bombay Cotton Green. The art of cotton degrading will perhaps be discouraged by the risk of having "invoiced back" any consignment, ten per cent. of which, on being opened in Liverpool, proves to be falsely packed. But the guarantee system, under cover of which these practices have so largely grown up—native brokers guaranteeing to cover any allowances that the consignor may have to make to the importer—has to be reckoned with, and we should hesitate to say of any precaution that might be devised that it would put an end to malpractices that have become so deeply rooted. It is evident that a good deal will have to be done to re establish the shattered confidence of English buyers in Indian cotton. While the rule to which we have referred is in existence, it will be strictly true to say that the element of confidence as between buyer and seller will be in abeyance so far as a large part of our cotton exports are concerned. The moral and material checks that must hamper the trade while the buyer claims the right to sample every bale that is sent to him cannot be exaggerated. It is to the interest of all who are concerned in the trade in India to make this vigilance superfluous. But a good deal will have to be done before the bad impression that now prevails in England can be removed. The desire for legislation to which expression has already been given in the trade will increase with this fresh proof of the mischief that is being done by fraudulent practices that have been tolerated too long. No one asks for precipitate action in the matter. Evidence, we believe, is already being collected in the cotton-growing districts which will enable the facts concerning mixing at the up-country presses to be prevented in a methodical way. Government would probably be ready to legislate for the abatement of the evil if they were supported by an influential body of commercial opinion, and their hands would be enormously strengthened if before formulating any legislative proposals they were to repeat the experiment of 1874, and appointed a Commission to inquire into the whole subject. The action of the Liverpool Association makes it plain that the Indian export cotton trade must be conducted on honest lines, or its dimensions will be seriously curtailed. The Government, as landlords of the soil on which the cotton is grown, cannot be indifferent to such a warning as that, and there is reason to believe that they are willing to act up to their responsibilities in the matter.

THE State of Gondal has for some months past been again without its Chief, the Thakore having left for Europe with his family last March. He appears, however, to have left the State in a flourishing condition, for an excellent account of Gondal affairs is given in the administration report just issued by Mr. Bezonjes Merwanjee, the Dewan in charge. The crop yield showed an increase, and the increase, according to the Kattyawar system was equitably divided, so far as the portion that was collected in kind was concerned between the Durbar and the cultivators. While the latter reaped a net increase of nearly four lakhs upon the year's outturn, the Durbar received an increase of Rs. 71,000. It will be remembered that two years ago Gondal resolved upon converting a large portion of the revenue in kind into cash payments. At present about a third of the land revenue is collected in cash. The change will, of course, be only gradually introduced, and we gather from the report that the arrangements for commutation have not yet been completed. Some other features in the revenue policy of the State indicate that the Durbar is doing its best to carry on the administration on enlightened principles. Liberal advances continue to be made for the sinking of wells, the method being to write off one-fourth of the sum advanced as a contribution from the Durbar, and to recover the remainder in easy instalments. A very tangible return seems to have been given to this policy. Two years ago the rainfall was about half the average, yet the crop outturn was good, and the Revenue Commissioner attributes this to the help given by the Durbar to cultivators for sinking new wells, as this encouraged the cultivation of irrigated crops. Gondal is one of the Kattyawar States which has been forward in promoting railway enterprise. It bore half the cost of the recent extension from Dorajee to Porbundar, which was opened for goods traffic in October last, and for other traffic in December. Thus far the line has been worked at a loss, and in this way the Gondal Railway earnings are less than they were before the new section was added. It should be stated, however, as a proof of what can be done by Native States in the way of railway enterprise, that if the dividend last year had been calculated upon the original Gondal section of the Kattyawar Railways it would have been no less than 5·98 per cent. The enterprise of the State in this direction has not even yet been exhausted, for proposals are now under consideration for extending the line from Jetalsar to Gondal. As to the economic condition of the State the Dewan has never reported in very glowing terms. The cultivators are poor as a class, and he candidly tells us that they will probably remain so, not only because the rainfall is often deficient, but because they are of improvident habits, and get into debt through their extravagant outlay upon marriage and funeral expenses. The observation is trite, but it is well that plain-speaking of this kind should now and again come from native officials. The report tells us of certain measures which Gondal has undertaken in co-operation with some of her neighbour States. The Kattyawar kharbaris at a recent meeting at Rajkot passed a resolution concerting measures for the prevention of cruelty to animals, a purpose which there should be no difficulty in achieving in a province which has Girnar in its midst, and the humane injunctions of Asoka for its guidance.

THE *Pioneer* calls our attention to the fact that we are "rather behind the times, or at all events behind Mr. Rudyard Kipling," in quoting from the *New York World* a story of Mr. Kipling's which was not quite new. The impeachment is only too true, and we can only plead in extenuation that life is too short for all of us to keep abreast with such a luxuriant productiveness as that of Mr. Kipling. An honestly regretful confession of an imperfect acquaintance with the greater part of Kiplingese literature is the only atonement that we can make for the offence of not having detected a classic in "Black Jack."

MR. KAIKHOSROO N. KABRAJI was at yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Corporation elected a member of the Standing Committee in place of of Major Selby, resigned.

IN the course of a discussion on the subject of establishing a trade museum in Bombay

# TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

## THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S PROSPECTS.

LONDON, JULY 24.

It has been arranged that H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught shall join the Horse Guards as Staff Officer, probably in the coming autumn, with a view to qualify for a higher position.

## A TRANSATLANTIC LINER BURNT AT SEA.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The National line steamer Egypt has been burnt to the water's edge while on her voyage from New York to Liverpool.

All on board were saved.

The loss occasioned by the disaster is reported to be enormous, though the amount is not yet approximately stated.

## THE UNCOVENANTED INQUIRY.

The statement that the Uncovenanted Service Committee of Inquiry is prepared to submit its report without waiting for Indian evidence is confirmed.

## THE DUNLO DIVORCE CASE.

The proceedings in the Divorce Court brought by the young Viscount Dunlo against his wife (formerly Miss Belle Bilton, a music-hall singer) were commenced to-day.

## THE GRADUAL RISE OF PRICES.

LONDON, JULY 24.

Mr. Chaplin, speaking at the opening of the Lincoln Agricultural Show to-day, attributed the gradual rise in prices of commodities to the steady rise of silver resulting from the passing of the American Silver Bill.

## A NEW DOCK STRIKE.

Several thousand dock labourers have again struck work owing to trivial disputes with their employers.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

## ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN AFRICA.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The British Government is sending two delegates to Paris to carry on negotiations with the French Government regarding the extension of the zone of French influence in the region of Lake Tchad as a set-off against France agreeing to the British protectorate over Zanzibar.

## CRICKET :—ALL ENGLAND *VS.* THE AUSTRALIANS.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The cricket match of All England against the Australian team was concluded to-day, and resulted in the Australians being beaten by seven wickets.

## LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AND IRELAND.

LONDON, JULY 24.

Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking at the Conservative Club yesterday, said he thought the Conservatives were prepared to sacrifice much for Ireland. His Lordship said that notwithstanding the temporary disarrangements in the party, they were determined to uphold Parliamentary union.

## THE LIVERPOOL CUP.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The following is the result of the race for the Liverpool Cup run to-day:—

Father Confessor..... 1
L'Abbesse de Jouarre..... 2
Shall We Remember..... 3

## REPORTED MASSACRE OF THE CHINESE AMBAN.

## AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 24.

An extraordinary rumour was current yesterday at Darjeeling, whence it reaches me. I give it as I have received it. It is stated that the coolies who were carrying the Chinese Amban's baggage, ran away with him and his baggage; that subsequently the Amban had the ringleaders executed, and out of revenge the remaining coolies conspired against the Amban, and had him beheaded.

## THE JAIN DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 24.

On the Jain defamation case being called on to-day, the magistrate recommended that it should be settled by a *punchayet*, and adjourned it to the 2nd proximo. Two thousand adherents of the contending factions were present in Court.

## THE BANK FORGERY CASES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JULY 24.

The case of the Hongkong Bank *vs.* E. H. Solomon came to a close this evening. The jury unanimously found him guilty of three out of four charges, and the judge sentenced him on the first charge of dishonestly using as genuine a forged document, knowing it to be forged, to eight years' rigorous imprisonment. With regard to the other two charges of being in possession of a forged document with intention to use it as genuine, and cheating in connection with the transactions with the Bank, the judge did not consider it necessary to pass any further sentence.

With regard to the Bank of Bengal case, in which Solomon is also the defendant, Mr. Pugh asked the judge to give him time to think whether he should move in the matter or not.

## PROPOSED ZEMINDARS AND LAND-HOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 24.

An important step is being taken here by some leading zemindars and other landholders in forming an association, the object being to watch and protect their interests. At the meeting held yesterday the Hon. Raja of Venkatagiri presided and alluded at length to ruinous litigation, which many large estates suffered from; and advocated an special Act dealing with this subject. The young Zemindar of Ramnad, who recently took charge of a large estate on attaining his majority, spoke of the unsuitable education he received while a ward in charge of the Court of Wards. His good university education, he said, was of little use when he came to enter the duties of zemindar as he possessed a mere book-knowledge. Mr. Orr, one of the Sivagunga lessees, also spoke. Another meeting is being held this evening.

## OBITUARY.

The Rajah of Sittapur died yesterday.

## THE GYMKHANA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 24.

The races, advertised to come off this evening on the Wanowrie course, had to fall through owing to rain.

# BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murshan presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Amirudin Tyabji, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Burjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, George Cotton, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Damodar Tapidas, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dosabhai Framji, J. R. Duxbury, Elappa Balaram, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Laljee, Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Framji Dorabji Divecha, Messrs. Govardhandas Khatao Makanjee, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Hon'ble Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Rai Bahadur Luchmas Singh, Dr. Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Mr. Mirza Hussein Khan, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Messrs. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Hon'ble Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Dr. Rastamji Nasarvanji Khory, Messrs. Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Sethna, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Mr. Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas; Colonel W. H. Wilson, and Mr. J. P. Watson.

ELECTION OF A MEMBER OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. G. Cotton moved that Mr. K. N. Kabrajee be elected a member of the Standing Committee in place of Major H. O. Selby resigned. Mr. Kabrajee, he said, would no doubt prove a very useful member of the Committee.

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the resolution.

The President declared Mr. Kabrajee under the rules framed by Government a duly elected member of the Standing Committee.

MUNICIPAL SERVANTS' BILL.

Sir Henry Morland said that, with reference to the report of the Committee of the Corporation on the Municipal Servants' Bill, Mr. P. M. Mehta had given notice of an amendment, but as he was unable to be present on account of his professional engagement in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, the matter ought to be postponed until the next meeting.

Dr. Viegas seconded the proposal for the postponement of the question, and it was carried.

PROPOSED OPENING OF A VERNACULAR SCHOOL.

The Corporation considered a letter, dated 12th instant, from the Secretary, Joint Schools' Committee, communicating the Committee's resolution on an application to the Corporation, from the inhabitants of Wadala, Khuda, Matunga, and Naigaum, for opening a vernacular school in their neighbourhood.

The President said that the petition, which had been addressed to the Corporation, was forwarded to the Joint Schools' Committee, who, in their reply, stated that, although they considered it desirable to open a school in the locality in question, they were unable to do so, because the only grant available for new schools amounted to Rs. 450.

Dr. Blaney moved that a copy of the letter received from the Joint Schools' Committee be forwarded to the petitioners.

After some discussion the proposition was agreed to.

A PETITION FROM MESSRS. SHEPHERD AND CO.

The Corporation next considered a copy of petition, dated 13th instant, from Messrs. Shepherd and Co., proprietors of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, asking that the company might be supplied with water at 3 annas per ton: or that in any event the Port Trustees be restricted to the levy of a maximum charge of 3½ annas per ton.

The President did not think it necessary to consider the petition, which was addressed to Government, and not in a proper and formal manner to the Corporation. The Corporation agreed with the President in the view he took of the matter, and no notice was, therefore, taken of the petition.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION IN BOMBAY.

The Corporation considered letter, dated 16th instant, from Mr. Acting Under-Secretary Atkins, on the subject of establishing a Trade Museum in Bombay in the Victoria and Albert Museum Building.

Mr. George Cotton proposed that the consideration of the subject of establishing a Trade Museum in the Victoria and Albert Museum Building be postponed until the question of holding an International Exhibition in Bombay, which would be brought forward at an early meeting of the Corporation, was considered and disposed of by that body. He did not think it was the duty of the Corporation to subscribe towards a Trade Museum; but it was the duty rather of the Imperial and Provincial Governments to contribute towards the support of such an institution if they considered that it was beneficial to the country at large. He did not think that a Trade Museum could possibly do them any good. They had to depend for the increase of their trade on the ability and energy of their merchants, who had sufficient enterprise in them to push the trade without any assistance from a Trade Museum. A Trade Museum on the lines proposed by Dr. MacDonald would be of no use whatever; but it would only be a toy museum. In the first place, the Victoria Museum Building, was not the proper place for a Trade Museum, being in an out of the way locality. In the second place, they would be taking away the Victoria Museum, which was a sort of a general museum, from its legitimate purpose, if they were to convert it into a Trade Museum. He had not the slightest intention of anticipating his friend Dr. Blaney in the remarks which he would make when he brought forward his motion with regard to the desirability of having an International Exhibition in Bombay. If there was any public body, which ought to take up the question of an International Exhibition in Bombay, it was the Corporation. By holding an International Exhibition in the city, the rate-payers, whose representatives they were, would, in the first place, be considerably benefited; there would be great wealth pouring into this city, and the Corporation would accordingly be amply repaid not only in a direct but also in an indirect manner. (Hear, hear.) If they were to hold an International Exhibition, they would have to erect a permanent building, which might afterwards be utilized as a museum on the lines of South Kensington, which would be useful from an educational point of view. He was aware that under the present Act, the Corporation could not undertake such a responsibility. But he saw no reason whatever why a small Act empowering them to do so should not be passed. An International Exhibition would draw thousands of people from all parts of the world to this beautiful city, which could not but be productive of great good to them, and it behoved the Corporation, therefore, to give their best consideration to the subject which their esteemed citizen, Dr. Blaney, intended to lay on an early date before them. Their worthy President, Khan Bahadur Murzban, and Dr. Blaney, who took a keen interest in this question, had some statistics prepared, and they were both of opinion that by a careful and economic management they were bound to make the Exhibition a success. The question of the Trade Exhibition could, under the circumstances, be well postponed, until such time as they had a building where it could be located. By making these few remarks, he (Mr. Cotton) had prepared the Corporation for the consideration of an important question, which Dr. Blaney would lose no time in bringing forward before them. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Cowasjee seconded the proposition, and it was carried.

PROPOSED WIDENING OF THE CAVEL STREET.

Dr. Viegas proposed that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit for the sanction of the Corporation, under Section 291 of the Act, the line of a public Street running east and west through Cavel Street, in accordance with resolution No. 3797, passed at its meeting of 19th September 1889. He said that effect might be given to the resolution passed by the Corporation. The street was in a deplorable state. It was a back slum, which was impassable after a heavy downpour of rain, there being no outlet for the storm water. The street being water-logged was a hot-bed of fever and such other diseases.

Mr. Suntook seconded the proposition.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that in order to do what Dr. Viegas asked them to do, they would have to take up twenty-nine houses, and the whole thing would cost between six and seven lakhs of rupees. The line of the street and also the estimates would be laid before the Corporation, but he believed that it would be about the figure mentioned by him. He had himself visited the street and was aware of its water-logged condition, which, according to the engineers was due to the absence of storm-water drains in the locality. He had given instructions to engineers to get estimates for these drains.

Dr. Blaney observed that he had some conversation with Mr. Ollivant, their late Commissioner, on the subject, who told him that he would endeavour to make improvements as cheaply as possible by taking up only the back portions, cook-rooms, &c., of some of the houses. The Municipal Commissioner gave rough estimates for a 40-feet road; but the inhabitants of the street would be quite satisfied with a 24-feet road, with some curves here and there. It would be better, under the circumstances, if the Commissioner gave estimates for a 24 feet road.

Dr. Cowasjee thought that the rough estimate given by the Commissioner was not very accurate. The houses in the locality were not worth each on an average more than five or six thousand rupees.

Mr. Carroll failed to see any reason why a particular street should be given precedence over similar other streets in the town. The proper course was to include the proposed scheme in the various other schemes, which might come under the operation of the 15 lakhs loan. He did not wish to oppose the motion inasmuch as it did not commit the Corporation to do anything until the plans and estimates were placed before them; but all he wished to say was that the street improvement should be treated as any other improvement under the 15 lakhs loan.

Dr. Viegas observed that if single house in Cavel Street took fire, the whole district would be burnt down, as there was no room for fire steamers to enter into the street.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

CROSS-STREETS BETWEEN LANSDOWNE AND APOLLO BUNDER ROAD.

The Corporation considered letter, dated 7th instant, from the Commissioner, suggesting "Adams Street" and "Chisholm Street" as the names of the two cross-streets between Lansdowne and Apollo Bunder Roads.

Dr. Cowasjee proposed that the recommendation of the Commissioner be sanctioned by the Corporation.

Mr. Anandrao Narayen Wassodew seconded the proposition.

Sir Henry Morland observed that the matter should be referred back to the Commissioner to enable him to suggest more distinctive and perhaps more suitable names for the two cross-streets, which would be the first to catch the eye of the people landing on the pier. He did not like the idea of connecting with the new street the name of Mr. Chisholm, who was in the first place on outsider and did not belong to Bombay. Mr. Chisholm had designed and constructed near the Bunder a building which was a specimen of eccentric architecture certainly not much esteemed by a general observer entering the city, but which was characterised by many in terms of ridicule as Canary Cages or the Huq Chawl, or Chisholm's Folly. These streets might well be named after Mr. Ormiston, who had reclaimed the foreshore, or the late Mr. Manson of the Port Trust. He moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be asked to determine that the cross-streets should be named, Apollo and Lansdowne Avenues, or suggest such other names as might be considered more suitable.

Dr. Blaney seconded the amendment.

In the course of discussion which took place on the subject Dr. Cowasjee withdrew his proposition. Sir Henry Morland's proposal was then agreed to.

THE GRANT AND ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITALS.

Dr. Bhalchandra proposed that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to obtain a report from the medical officer in charge of the Grant Road and Arthur Road Hospitals of the work done therein, and the diseases treated therein, since it was opened this year; also to ascertain and report if it was true that cases of epidemic diseases had been sent there from the native regiments since the medical officer took charge. He wished to know if the hospitals were used for the purposes for which they were established, or that cases of diarrhœa, colic, and indigestion were received for treatment.

Dr. Viegas, in seconding the proposition, observed that the Corporation should also be informed if they were to be burdened with the treatment of cases from native regiment. If they were to accept that duty and liability, they might soon launch themselves into a position from which they would find it extremely difficult to extricate themselves.

On being put to the vote the proposition was carried.

MR. BENGALLEE AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

The Corporation considered letter, dated 23rd inst., from Mr. S. S. Bengallee, C.I.E., regarding the charge of water and halalkhor tax levied on a shop and godown belonging to him, situated in Parsi Bazar Street, and it was resolved on the motion of Mr. Carroll that the letter be forwarded to the Standing Committee in continuation of his previous letter on the subject with a request that the Committee should report on it at an early date, and that Mr. Bengallee be informed of it accordingly.

INCREASED MORTALITY FROM FEVER.

On the motion of Dr. Khory the report of the Committee of the Corporation appointed to report on the measure or measures which ought to be taken to check the growth of deaths from fever &c., was recorded, and a copy thereof was forwarded to the Commissioner.

The Corporation then adjourned till Wednesday next, at 3-30 p.m.

# CRICKET.

## THE BARONET C. C. *VS.* AHMEDNUGGER.

ON resuming play yesterday, Bapasola and Ayrton, for the Baronet C. C., played a long time, hitting the bowling all over the field, until the former, after, making the handsome total of 71, was given out l. b. w. to Page, and Ayrton was caught smartly by Wilkins off Steward's bowling. With seven wickets down for 219, the Parsee captain closed the innings. The Ahmednagar team then went in, but made no better show than in their first innings, Captain Smith and H Hayward, being the only batsmen who gave anything like a display of cricket, the visitors were finally disposed of for 72 runs, and were beaten by an innings and 71 runs. The following are the full scores:—

AHMEDNAGAR.

| | 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A D Wilkins l-b-w b Pavri. | 9 | b Pavri | | 0 |
| P H Cunninghame c Panthaki b Bharucha | 0 | b Pavri | | 6 |
| Capt Smith b Gagrat | 20 | b Gagrat | | 19 |
| R B Page b Gagrat | 23 | b Gagrat | | 6 |
| H Hayward, run out | 2 | b Pavri | | 15 |
| M Kennedy b Gagrat | 6 | c Mehta b Pavri | | 2 |
| Dr Maunsell b Eranee | 1 | l b w b Pavri | | 0 |
| J S Cameron, not out | 2 | b Pavri | | 5 |
| Pte Rushman c Ayrton b Eranee | 0 | b Pavri | | 1 |
| R B Stewart b Eranee | 0 | not out | | 5 |
| C J Morris b Gagrat | 1 | b Bapasola | | 1 |
| Extras | 12 | Extras | | 12 |
| Total | 76 | Total | | 72 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| 1st Innings. | B. | M. | R. | W. | 2nd Innings. | B. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M E Pavri | 105 | 9 | 31 | 1 | D B Papia | 35 | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| N K Bharucha | 70 | 8 | 14 | 1 | N K Barucha | 20 | 1 | 13 | 0 |
| B D Gagrat | 45 | 5 | 3 | 4 | B D Gagrat | 65 | 6 | 10 | 2 |
| N Bapasola | 50 | 5 | 6 | 0 | M E Pavri | 90 | 7 | 18 | 7 |
| Eranee | 16 | 1 | 9 | 3 | N Bapasola | 40 | 5 | 10 | 1 |

1st Innings.
BARONET C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| M E Pavri b Rushman | 0 |
| L R Mehta, run out | 11 |
| M Framji c Cunninghame b Cameron | 22 |
| D S Dubash c Page b Kennedy | 25 |
| N C Bapasola l-b-w b Page | 71 |
| B D Gagrat l-b-w b Page | 40 |
| B D Ayrton c Wilkins b Stewart | 26 |
| N P Bharucha, not out | 14 |
| K R Eranee, D B Tapia, N P Panthaki } To bat | |
| Extras | 10 |
| Total for 5 wickets | 219 |

BOWING ANALYSIS.

| | B. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pte Rushman | 80 | 4 | 47 | 1 |
| A D Wilkins | 70 | 1 | 45 | 0 |
| R B Page | 80 | 2 | 36 | 2 |
| M Kennedy | 70 | 4 | 31 | 1 |
| J S Cameron | 20 | 0 | 15 | 1 |
| Capt Smith | 10 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| R B Stewart | 20 | 0 | 21 | 1 |

MR. P. S. V. FITZGERALD has been appointed Acting Second Assistant Political Resident and a member of the Port Trust at Aden. Lieutenant R. P. Colomb has been appointed Sixth Assistant Political Resident.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 22, was 352, giving a death-rate of 18·49 per annum per thousand as against 27·11 in the corresponding period of last year, and 27·91, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 109 died from fevers; 1, small-pox; 38, phthisis; 4, cholera; 38, diseases of the nervous system; 47, affections of the respiratory organs; 11, diarrhœa; 9, dysentery; 22, stillborn; 38, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 15; Brahmin, 12; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 149; Hindu outcaste, 33; Musalman, 106; Parsee, 19; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 8; Eurasian, 1; European, 1; Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 288 as against 261 in the corresponding period of last year, and 278, the average over the past five years.

# PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. T Weighell, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Port Said, Plymouth, Suez, and Aden, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR BRINDISI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut G F Simmons | Col Fitzroy Hart |
| Mr and Mrs W Wood | Mr Hanby |
| Col M W Rogers | Mr R Castle |
| Rev J Macdonald | Mr Matheson |
| Lieut W G Mosse | Mr L Hare |
| Lieut Daly | Mr N M Cummins |
| Mr W Guythen | Capt Dundas |

FROM LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Hislop | Mr W Kay |
| Mr J Maitland | |

FOR MARSEILLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr and Mrs H Hastings | Mr and Mrs Hartley |
| Mr H P Burt | Mr and Mrs E Roberts |
| Miss Ombridge | Capt Tomachy |
| Mr Giles | Colonel Nicolay |
| Mr H B Hyde | Col Sir W S Seton |
| Mr E J Martin | Lieut C C Jackson |

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Rome, Capt. A. W. Adamson, 1st Aug., 1890.

FOR LONDON—Mr C A Fraser, Professor E Robinson, Miss Cook and child, Mr E P R Gilman, Mr and Mrs J Hill, Mr John M Heyen, Miss Mason, Mr Ruth, Mr D C Gordon, Mrs Done, Mr H A Stubbs, Mr Chas. Briggs, Revd A E Johnston, Mr A B Marriott, Mr and Mrs Etchells, Miss Morrison, Mrs Parkinson and family, Mr H H Buckland, Mrs Middleton and son, Mrs Harrison and ayah, Hon'ble Justice and Mrs M Brodhurst, Mr and Mrs Birks, the Revd Mr. Graham.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr G Moyle, Mr G A Anderson, Mr L G Prickett, Mr Campbell, Dr W McConaghy, Mr H A Browning, Mr G G McLeod, Surgeon-Major A Crombie, Mrs Warren, Mr Smart, Surgeon Major B Franklin, Mr W Bell, Colonel T Dowden, R E., M R Scott, Lt-Col G Boughey, Mr and Mrs W H Welsh, Mrs Sherwin, Lieut G W Johnson, Mr D Cooke, Surgeon Major J McConaghy, Mr Taylor, Mr W F Wells, Major Clibborn, Mr W R Tucker, Mr H D Bose, Col G H Gordon, Mr James Duncan, Mr R Barnes, Capt A S Tyndale Hisco, Miss Stewart, Miss Gibbons, Mr Walz Mr W H Dawe, Mr Jas G Hill, Mr Francis J Hill, Mr. J Brierley, Mr T Lucas, Surgeon-Major and Mrs R Temple Wright, Mr C Muriel and Mr L Dennehy.

Per s. s. Assam, Capt. W. J. Webber, 8th August, 1890.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Sir John Edge, Mr and Mrs Maynard Boodhurst, and Mr and Mrs Christie and child.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr. E S Bellasis, Lieut Macnabb, Brigade Surgeon A F Churchill, the Revd D Convers, Mr. H W W Tait, Surg Major W H Elliot.

FOR LONDON.—Revd and Mrs Jeffries.

Per s. s. Peninsular, Capt. H. Wyatt, 15th August 1890.

FOR LONDON.—Mrs Huggett and 3 infants, Revd and Mrs Douglas Lord and family, Mr William Whitaker, Mr and Mrs Sullivan and family, Mr. Dunkerley and infant, and Mr G M C D Pratt.

FOR BRINDISI.—Revd W D Frater, Col H P Peacock, Miss Peacock, Major-Genl. M R Bruce, Mr and Mrs Crommelin and child, the Earl of Ava, Mr W W Loch, Mr T Horrocks, Mr Sydney Smith, Colonel Stevenson, the Revd Chas Dowding, Dr and Mrs Bovil and infant, and Dr J W Field.

Per s. s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 22nd August, 1890.

FOR LONDON.—Mr C T Evans,

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr H J Maynard. Col. Christie Thomas, and Mr G T Anthony.

# THE VOYAGE OF THE S.S. POSEIDON.

THE voyage from Aden, of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Poseidon, which arrived from Trieste on Tuesday, was, as we have already stated, a somewhat adventurous one. In the account furnished to the Company's Bombay office the Captain reports having experienced very heavy weather during the latter part of her voyage. The first part of her voyage from Trieste, which she left on the 3rd July, had been very pleasant. But from the night of the 15th instant, when a day's sail from Aden, strong and heavy gales blew from the S. S. W., accompanied by a highly confused sea. The steamer, though drawing 23 feet of water, was pitching and tossing considerably, her propellor sometimes appearing above water. Captain Lemesich wisely slackened speed, which was now reduced to 46-48 revolutions per minute, and to make up for the deficiency in steam-power some of her sails were unfurled. The force of the elements continued with unabated fury up to the night of the 18th, with the slight exception that the wind had moved more to the west. On the 19th instant at 6 a. m., when in Latitude 17'46"N., and Longtitude 67'10"E., about 320 miles from Bombay, some excitement was caused by a violent shock, when it was found that the propellor shaft had been broken outside the tube. The propellor fortunately was not lost, but remained jammed and holding on to the stern post causing continual and violent shocks, and endangering the stern post and rudder of the vessel. The wind by this time had moderated from point 8 to point 7; but the sea still rolled heavily and the weather remained hazy. The captain, having been thus deprived of the use of the engines, ordered all the sails to be unfurled, and the remainder of the voyage was made under canvas. Continual soundings were taken to ascertain the whereabouts of the steamer, it being utterly impossible to make any observations on account of the haziness of the weather. At about 8 p.m. on the 21st instant, and when about 8 or 9 miles from Bombay the Captain discerned the light from the Prongs Lighthouse N. E. by E. at 9 p.m. On the same night she was boarded by the pilot, who took the Poseidon into harbour, and anchored her outside middle ground soon after midnight. On Wednesday at noon she was towed into the Victoria Dock where she is now discharging her cargo, after which she will enter the P. and O. Company's dry dock, for the necessary repairs. The length of time for which she will be detained is not certain, but it will not be long, as the steamer has a spare shaft on board. The Poseidon is timed to sail on the 1st August, but on account of the repairs which she will have to undergo, it will not be possible for her to be ready by that date, and the s.s. Thisbe, of the same service, will sail on 1st August in her stead. Great credit is due to the Commander of the Poseidon, Captain L. Lemesich, for the able manner in which he succeeded under most trying circumstances to bring his vessel to Bombay. His admirable management has saved the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Company a large amount of salvage, besides saving the cargo-owners a large amount, as the vessel had on board a valuable cargo, and a large amount of specie.

# "THE PRICE OF WHISKEY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me your small space in the columns of your valuable paper to join "Ferrintosh Glenlivett" in protesting against the merciless spirit merchants, for increasing the price on each bottle of whiskey. I offer my sympathy to poor "Ferrintosh" out of regard to his spirituous namesake, and because I sail in the same boat as he does. I feel sure that all my brother-devotees of Bacchus in Bombay will also feel for him. It is, indeed, too heavy a cross to bear, having that extra three annas clapped on to the price of each bottle. I assure you, Mr. Editor, there are many of your readers who do not realise what this means. Only those who drink six or eight bottles of grog per day "know where the shoe pinches." Three annas on each bottle? why let me see, six times three are—half the price of another bottle nearly—gone "slap bang." I trust the merchants will be compassionate towards poor "Ferrintosh Glenlivet" and cut off the offensive three annas, at least down Byculla-way.—Yours, &c.,

H. W.

# RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. In. cts. | Fort. In. cts. | Esplanade. In. cts. | Colaba. In. cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 50 37 | 53 19 | 57 11 | 40 40 |
| July 24, Thursday | 0 83 | 0 79 | 0 70 | 1 03 |
| Total | 51 20 | 53 98 | 57 81 | 41 43 |
| Total of corresponding date last year | 54 30 | 60 27 | 60 24 | 50 62 |
| Do. in 1888 | 41 52 | 38 60 | 38 61 | 38 48 |

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

THE Government of the Punjab has recently decided that a title of courtesy shall be employed in addressing native gentlemen who hold offices of a superior kind under its control. Thus members of the Statutory Civil Service and of the staffs of judicial officers, will be designated Khan, Sirdar, Dewan, Mirza, Pandit, Lala, and the like. The order, it is thought, will have a good effect, inasmuch as it will heighten the dignity, in the eyes of their fellow-country-men, of the holders of administrative and judicial offices.

# ALLEGED INTIMIDATION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Turner, solicitor, appeared on behalf of Heinrich Tritsch, who charges Mr. Francis Stockinger, the Austro-Hungarian Consul, with intimidation. The complainant, late Assistant to the Austro-Hungarian Consulate, Bombay, stated in his information that he received a letter in German, dated the 5th of July, from Mr. Stockinger, wherein he charged him with swindling, by obtaining money from a merchant in the Fort, under false pretences, and using his name, and threatened if he (the complainant) did not intimate to him his willingness to leave Bombay for Trieste on the 21st instant, he would have him punished. The charge of swindling was an absolutely false one, and had been made, to his belief, with intent to cause him to leave Bombay. A translation of the said letter is annexed, and runs as follows:—"Poona, 4th July, 1890. I have just come to hear that you have swindled a merchant in the Fort of some money, under false pretences, using my name. I therefore ask you to let me know at once if you are willing and in a position to go home by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer, on the 21st instant, to Trieste, in order to avoid further scandal abroad. Should you refuse to do so I shall take the necessary steps against you, and have you punished here, and then deported.—(Sd.) F. Stockinger." Tritsch sworn to the above information said that he had been employed under Mr. Stockinger up to the 1st of July, 1890, as his assistant. He had quarrelled with him on several occasions about business affairs. On the 1st of July last Mr. Stockinger sent him a cheque for Rs. 300, and offered him a free passage to Trieste. He stated in a letter to him that he had heard that he had swindled a merchant of some money. Mr. Tritsch stated that he had purchased articles from several merchants, and owed two or three merchants some Rs. 700. He did not know exactly how much he owed to merchants. He incurred these debts when he was in the office; but had not incurred any debts since he was discharged. He held a passport under the Austrian Government. He did not think he had swindled anyone in Mr. Stockinger's name. If he borrowed money, say a sum of Rs. 100, and promised to pay a man a few hours after, he fancied that Mr. Stockinger called that swindling. Mr. Tritsch believed that such complaints, two in number, had been made against him, and certain people had asked the Consul to recover the money from him. But they did not ask him that he should pay it himself. They merely asked the Consul to use his influence with him (Tritsch), and to force him to pay the money. He was not aware of what had transpired since he left the office.

His Worship made no order, but directed that the matter should be referred to the Commissioner of Police for further enquiry.

# THE RAST GOFTAR DEFAMATION CASE.

MR. C. P. COOPER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon in the case in which Mr. Framji C. Mehta, editor and proprietor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, charges Messrs. Kaikhosroo N. Kabraji and Merwanjee F. Murzban, editor and proprietor of the *Rast Goftar*, with defamation. Mr. Russell, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, Mr. Budruddin Tyebjee for Mr. Kabraji, and Mr. Kirkpatrick for Mr. Murzban.

Mr. Budruddin, addressing the Court, said he ventured to think when one got at the bottom of the very few facts of the case, and read the two documents which were supposed to contain the libels, the Court would be in a position at once to say that really there had been no defamation whatever committed by the author of the two letters. It must be remembered, in the first place, he pointed out, that the two parties to the case were people occupying public positions. Indeed, the complainant in his cross-examination had admitted that, as editor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, he was a public man, and he further admitted that the question connected with the calling of the meeting of the Parsees, or with the counter, requisition, was a question of public importance, in fact a public question. And before discussing the evidence it seemed to him important to consider how the law stood. It appeared to him that the complainant, from the manner in which he had launched into that prosecution, thought, when he found any reference made to him not altogether of a complimentary character, he could at once rush into court, and take proceedings against the aggressor. Referring to section 499 of the Indian Penal Code, he pointed out that anything within the meaning of that section, in either of the two letters calculated to harm, or was even intended to harm, the reputation of the complainant. Having read the first letter, he said he failed to find anything in it which could harm the reputation of the complainant. There was no defamation in saying he intended to go to the meeting of Parsees for disturbing the harmony of the meeting. The words translated as breach of the peace, which he denied meant technically breach of the peace might mean the moving of an amendment to the resolution to be proposed, in order to show there was a section of the Parsee community which did not agree with the object of the meeting. That would be disturbing the harmony or peace of the meeting, but it would not mean a breach of the peace in the legal acceptance of the term. By breach of the peace he understood something more serious than the mere bringing of a resolution unfavourable to the majority of the meeting. Reading the second letter, Mr. Tyebjee said it was perfectly true, as stated therein, that there had been a change of side by the complainant; but there was nothing defamatory in saying so. One Sunday he preached one doctrine, and the next Sunday he preached another doctrine, and therefore in that way had practised the ways of Gurgin, if Gurgin had ever changed his views, of which nothing was shown in any of the translations put in. The imputation was not a very grave one. It was simply said he had changed his views. Surely there was nothing very horrible in that? One part of the letter simply stated the editor referred to had changed his views in consequence of the signal defeat he had sustained; and that was a statement which was absolutely true. But whether it was true or not, it was an imputation which the *Rast Goftar* in a public spirit was perfectly justified in making, when they found he had very few followers and had changed sides. Another imputation was that the complainant had gone about with a paper that was rubbish-like—meaning the counter-requisition—to obtain signatures. But surely a public writer was entitled call anything with which he did not agree, and which he thought stuff and nonsense, rubbish. It was literally true the complainant did go about with this counter-requisition to obtain signatures, and failed. Referring to the expression "like Gurgin hissing and bragging," Mr. Tyebjee said he knew nothing in the "Shah Nama," of Gurgin acting in this way, and in his opinion it was more a libel upon Gurgin, so if Mr. Mehta changed sides in this way, he should not have been surprised to find anything uncomplimentary about his inconsistency and vacillation said about him. They said Gurgin was tricky and treacherous, but he denied the latter could be read in that sense. It was inconsistency and vacillation merely, which was true. There was a certain amount of bravado in getting up a counter-requisition, and presented more a ridiculous than a treacherous character. The Gurgin of the "Shah Nama" bore two characters, first as a vanquisher of armies and a great hero; and secondly as a sagacious councillor and a great diplomatist. If the complainant was to be compared to Gurgin at all, it was as a diplomatist; for did he not show diplomacy when he so dexterously changed his views, and attempted to appear as victor, and not as he really was, the vanquished. He did not say it was because he could not get signatures to the requisition he changed his views, but because the original requisition had been modified. He endeavoured to make it appear rather that it was the *Rast Goftar* which had changed and come round to his views. There was evidence, however, to show that this original requisition had never been altered or modified in any way, and that the counter-requisition had been withdrawn because Sir Dinshaw Petit, on whom the counter-requisitionists relied for support, had written from Poona, saying the counter-requisition was inadvisable.

Mr. Tyebjee had not finished his address when the Court rose, and the case was adjourned till Wednesday, the 13th August.

# MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUT. H. WELMAN, S.C., has been permitted to return to duty.

LIEUT. G. L. LUSHINGTON, Poona Volunteers, is permitted to resign his commission.

IT has recently been decided that the new rule placing military officers, on leave or furlough in Europe, under the command of the Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs at Horse Guards, for disciplinary purposes, provided they are junior to that officer, applies also to military officers in civil employ.

SERGEANT-INSTRUCTOR W. J. Prendergast, Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles, has passed the High Proficiency test in Arabic, and Lieutenant H. T. Kenny, 2nd Bombay Lancers, the High Proficiency test in Urdu.

# IMPORTANT QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

## THE ITALIAN MURDER CASE.

THE question of the jurisdiction of the High Court of Bombay

excavated for the purpose of letting in water when the authorities thought it necessary to do so.

Mr. Kirpatrick: I submit the dock is a part of the harbour.

The Chief Justice: You might as well say it is a part of the high seas.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: I dont go so far, but I say it is a part of the harbour. The learned counsel submitted that the balance of convenience was against the jurisdiction. In the case of the Franconia, the Judges said that the legislature gave them jurisdiction, but they could not exercise it, as the great inconvenience which would arise was obvious. The rights of a foreign power ought to be regarded as exclusive unless the peace of the port was disturbed.

Mr. Justice Bayley: You don't suggest the existence of any treaty between Italy and England in this matter.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he knew of none. The harbour, he said, was not a part of the local territories so as to give the court jurisdiction over a foreigner.

Mr. Justice Bayley: Are we to consider a Port Trust basin, with water in it, as a part of the high seas?

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he was told that the tides flowed in in spite of the dock gates and the Dock Master. The learned counsel referred to the judgment of Mr. Justice Brett in the Franconia case, and asked the court to hold that they had no jurisdiction in this case.

Mr. Macpherson, arguing in favour of the Court's jurisdiction, said that what his learned friend had said with regard to punishment in Italy for capital crimes, was somewhat misleading. The truth really was, if the prisoner were deported, he would have to wait two years before a trial and at the end of that period receive the minimum punishment, which was 15 years. As far as he could see, his learned friend had only succeeded but too well in making his client a victim to the question of international law. Their lordships might ask the prisoner if he would care to stand his trial before an Italian tribunal.

Mr. Justice Bayley—We are here to decide points reserved.

Mr. Macpherson, continuing, said that their lordships had virtually anticipated the line of argument intended to have been adopted by the prosecution. His contention was that the vessel had, at the time the offence was committed, lost its character of a foreign ship altogether. This argument had apparently been held good in the American case, Queen vs. Anderson, I. L. R. Criminal Cases, 165. In the case of a foreign ship, the crew were just as much liable to the jurisdiction of the port in which the offence was committed as any of the residents thereof, and in this particular instance, the committal of the crime at the Victoria Dock was the same as if it had been committed on the Esplanade. There was, he apprehended, no doubt whatever as to the idea that the Victoria Dock was part of the town and island of Bombay. The dock was virtually excavated out of land, a part of which was covered with water and consequently subject to all the local law courts. He had before him the Bombay Government Notifications of the 20th May 1886, by which the limits of the Port Trust property were extended (page 432); also the Bombay Port Trustees Act 6 of 1879. His object was to show that it was part of the county. Section 28 showed that all rights of the property were vested in the Port Trustees under section 6 of the Act of 1879.

The Chief Justice: I can't understand how you can say that the docks are part of the harbour of Bombay.

Mr. Macpherson: I do not say that the dock is a part of the harbour, but that the harbour is a part of the port of Bombay. I say there is no distinction in particular. The question in the case of the Franconia was not whether the offence was committed in the port, but the harbour. There is no question as to the jurisdiction in a port. The case of the Queen vs. Cunningham seems to me to be exactly in point and analogous to the present case. Chief Justice Cockburn says:—"In this case we are of opinion that the conviction is right. The only question with which it becomes necessary for us to deal is whether the part of the sea on which the vessel was at the time the offence was committed, forms part of the body of the county of Glamorgan; and we are of opinion that it does. The sea in question is part of the Bristol Channel, both shores of which form part of England and Wales—of the county of Somerset on the one side and the county of Glamorgan on the other. We are of opinion that looking at the local situation of this sea, it must be taken to belong to the counties respectively by the shores of which it is bounded; and the fact of the Holmes, between which and the county of Glamorgan the place in question is situated, having always been treated as a part of the parish of Cardiff and as part of the county of Glamorgan, is a strong illustration of [illegible] Somerset and Glamorgan is to be considered as within the counties, by the shores of which its several parts are respectively bounded. We are therefore of opinion that the place in question is within the body of the county of Glamorgan." Mr. Macpherson would ask the Court to treat this ruling as in point, for it was there held that the mouth of the river was in the county,—so by a parity of reasoning, the docks were part of the town and island of Bombay. Whether or not Riely was a foreigner was not directly stated, but probably it was so assumed, which would account for the omission of any reference to him on that head. If reference were made to Bell's Crown Cases, 166, it would be seen that Chief Justice Bovel remarked that all vessels going into a foreign port must respect the laws of the port in which they are, besides respecting the laws of the country to which they belonged. In fact that they were directly amenable to the jurisdiction of the port. The authorities quoted by the other side, Sir Robert Phillimore, stated that the law on this point was beyond question, but it had no bearing on the present case. The concise rendering of the law in such cases, counsel apprehended, was a waiving of the right to try such cases. In the present case, however, he would like to mention that an application was made to the Government of Bombay for the extradition of the prisoner, but it was refused; and it was enough that the case had been brought before the local courts for trial and decision. Counsel believed that no treaty existed between Great Britain and Italy, the terms of which would solve the difficulty, but if their lordships thought that if was open to them to decide in favor of jurisdiction, they should not refuse it. But even if the Court considered that it had discretion to disclaim jurisdiction, it would not do so.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in reply, stated the Advocate General had, in his opinion, made the case really no clearer than if had been from the outset of the argument. Reference had been made to the *Government Gazette*, which only stated that the docks were a portion of the port of Bombay. The prosecution appeared to rely on the case of the Queen vs. Cunningham, but their lordships would see it was in no way conclusive. The main point in the present case was that the offence had not been committed against any member of this community, but against a foreigner by a foreigner, and on a foreign vessel, and in such a manner that neither the peace of the town nor port was disturbed. It might as well be taken to stand to reason that if a few Englishmen chose to go across to France and settle there, England could claim to have jurisdiction over them.

Mr. Justice Bayley:—But you cannot shake off your allegiance, Mr. Kirkpatrick.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: No, my lord, I have perhaps put it too strongly, but I submit that the ship in that case bears no analogy to the lodging-place. We do not deny that the vessel was subject to the local laws of the place, as they are all bound to abide by the laws of the port, for instance, with regard to sanitary doings, &c. But what we contend for is that the Court has no jurisdiction in a case like the present, where the crime has been committed, as I have already stated, by one member of the crew against another.

The Chief Justice: We will reserve our decision till to-morrow.

The sessions were then adjourned till 11 a.m. to-day.

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From a statement laid on the table at a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held in the Municipal offices on Wednesday afternoon, it appeared that the rainfall for the week ending 20th July in the Vehar Lake was 7 inches 58 cents as against 11 inches 63 cents in the corresponding week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 53 inches 40 cents as against 60 inches 71 cents last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water in the lake was 16 feet, and at the end of the week 19 feet 65 cents. At the same date a year ago it was 21 feet 30 cents at the beginning of the week, and 24 feet 45 cents at the end of week. The rainfall for the week on the Tulsi Lake was 8 inches 48 cents, and at the same date last year 13 inches 38 cents. The rainfall in the lake to date was 60 inches 44 cents, or 6 inches 7 cents less than last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water on the lake was 49 feet 29 cents, or 3 feet 15 cents less than at the same date last year. At the end of the week it was 50 feet 34 cents, or 6 feet 30 cents less than last year.

## BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the directors' report for the year ending 31st March, 1890, which is to be presented at the meeting of the shareholders on Wednesday, the 6th August:—

The directors have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the seventh annual report with the audited statement of account for the year ending 31st March 1890. The stock-in-trade has been carefully taken by the assistants in charge, and in valuing it, the actual cost only has been taken, and an allowance made for depreciation when necessary. The furniture and fixtures are as good as new, and the sum of Rs. 13,500 has been already written off as deterioration in the last six years. A further sum of Rs. 1,000 is now written off for the year under report. The gross profits for the year amount to Rs. 2,69,201-9-4. From the statement of profit and loss submitted, you will observe that the company have realised a net profit of Rs. 68,731-6-4, after allowing Rs. 6,069-5-10 for bad and doubtful debts, which the directors propose to apportion as follows:—To dividend at Rs. 12 per share on 5,000 shares Rs. 60,000; to Secunderabad premises depreciation, Rs. 5,000; towriting off deterioration for furniture and fixture, Rs. 1,000; leaving balance to be carried to next year, Rs. 2,73-16-4; total Rs. 68,731-6-4. In consequence of continued indisposition, Mr. R. Pile was obliged to retire from his position with the company here, and the board availed themselves of the opportunity to appoint him agent in London to purchase goods on behalf of the company under their instructions. This is at present a temporary arrangement, but the board feel sure it will prove advantageous to the company's transactions. Mr. John Pile has been appointed acting general manager, with an assistant in charge at each of the three branches. This arrangement of frequent inspection and supervision by the immediate head of the business will enable us to keep a better check on its concerns and to distribute the stock to better advantage. Unfortunately, soon after his appointment, Mr. J. Pile's health gave way, and he has since been obliged to go to Europe on leave, but the directors have to thank the assistants in charge for the interest they have taken in the company's affairs. Mr. J. Young having vacated his seat on the board, Mr. J. Hewitt has been appointed a director in his place, which appointment you are asked to confirm. Under clause 80 of the articles of association of the company, Mr. H. C. Burder retires from office, but is eligible for re-election. The auditor, Mr. N. S. Symons, retires from office, but is eligible for re-election.

Alex. McKenzie,
H. C. Burder,
J. Hewitt,
} Directors.

Bombay, 26th July 1890.

## THE RECENT TRAGEDY AT POONA.

The two Marwaris, Panalal Hukumchand, aged 38 years, and Mulchand Ram Narain, aged 17 years, were on Wednesday morning placed before Mr. A. H. Plunkett, the City Magistrate, and charged with the murder of the two children—a girl aged 9 years, and a boy, (an infant) aged 9 months—of one Ganapati Rao Khadkutkar, residing in Somwar Peth, City. The general particulars of this horrible tragedy which is alleged to have been enacted in the house in which the prisoners resided on Tuesday last, the 15th instant, have already appeared in these columns. Mr. D. Smith, the Inspector of Police, Poona city, through whose energetic efforts the tragedy was so quickly brought to light appeared to conduct the prosecution, while the two prisoners were undefended. The Court house, the extensive compound adjoining it and the approaches to the building were crowded with a very large number of people of both sexes, who hooted and hissed prisoners, the female portion of the spectators invoking all manner of curses on their (the prisoners') heads. Very great sympathy was expressed for the unfortunate parents who have been rendered childless by the death of these two surviving children. The father of the murdered children was in Court and was examined as the first witness. He deposed to having missed his children on the afternoon of the day in question and then described the condition in which the bodies were found. When detailing the latter part of his evidence, every word of which was eagerly listened to by the crowd of spectators inside the Court house, the people muttered all manner of exclamations. The mother was unable to attend to give her evidence owing to the fact that she is still seriously indisposed, the shock to her nervous system on the discovery of the tragedy having completely prostrated her.

[illegible]

*Ganapati Rao Annajee Khadkutkar*, aged 39 years, a Brahmin carcoon, residing in Somwar Peth in Poona City, house No. 118, said:—I know the two accused before the Court; they live in the same street with me, and about 50 yards from my house. I had a daughter, by name Sundra, aged nine years, and an infant son aged 9 months. My daughter Sundra was married last year to Rambhao Kanade. She usually wore the ornaments which are before the Court (lot No. 1.) The ornaments contained in lot No. 2 were worn by my infant son Laximan. The ornaments in lot No. 1 were always on the girl's person. I remember Tuesday, the 15th instant. I last saw my said children in sound health and alive on that day at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. They were both well and healthy. I received information that the children were missing at 5 o'clock p. m., when I was at the house of Mr. Viziarungum Mudliar, my master, in the Rastia's Peth. I returned to my my house, and found that the children had been missed. I went myself to the Farashkhana and informed the Police of the circumstance. The Police came and made enquiries. No trace of the children was found. I saw both the accused among the large number of people who had assembled in the open verandah of the house which the accused occupied. The people had assembled because the children were reported to have been last seen alive near that verandah. My children were in the habit of visiting one Mahadoo Tambat and his wife Kashi who live on the upper floor of the house in which the accused lived. The accused lived on the ground floor. My children were acquainted with the accused. The accused knew them well. Up to 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th the day following that upon which they were missed. No trace of the missing children the bodies of my missing children were shown to me. The bodies were lying on the ground in the back yard of the house of the accused. The box before the Court (marked B 6) was near the bodies. The ornaments on the person of the children were not touched. They were intact. The bodies were besmeared with blood. On the 15th, the day I missed my children I put no questions to the accused regarding my missing children. I have known accused No. 1 for about a year.

Muthi, aged nine years, the daughter of Mahadoo, a Tambat (or coppersmith) residing in Somwar Peth, was the next witness examined. She said:—I reside in Somwar Peth in the City with my parents. My parents live in the upper floor of the house, and the accused on the ground floor. I knew the deceased girl Sundra, the daughter of complainant, and her infant brother. I remember the day on which the children were missed. It was Tuesday between 2 and 3 o'clock, on that day, the deceased Sundra with her little brother in her arms, and accompanied by one Gungoo, a brahmin girl, came, as she usually did, to my house to play with me. Sundra had ornaments on her person. The ornaments were like those before the Court. When the children came, I was working the bellows of my father in his shop, which is on the ground floor of the house opposite the house of the accused. The children remained in my house for about a ghatka (half an hour) and then went away. This was about 4 o'clock. I saw the girl Sundra again subsequently. She had her brother in her arms, and she was ascending the steps of the *Jotta* (front verandah) leading to the house in which the two accused resided. At about 3 o'clock p. m. when I returned from my father's work house to my house, which is just opposite, for my food saw both the accused in the house downstairs. I noticed them as I went up. Accused No. 1 was chewing betel, and accused No. 2 was cleaning the cooking pots. The latter was in the habit of playing and conversing with Sundra. My mother and grand mother had gone out when I was working my father's bellows.

In answer to a question the witness said:

You used to fondle with the child (infant) when he was brought to my house Sundra. The case was then adjourned.—*Herald.*

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Fortunately, one of the outbreaks of cholera which have been reported recently has proved to be entirely apocryphal. The *Pioneer* hears on the best authority from Cashmere that there is no cholera either in Srinagar or the country round, and the rumours of the appearance of the disease are evidently groundless. The outbreak among the 2nd Gurkhas at Dehra, though severe while it lasted, has disappeared as suddenly as it came. On Saturday last Sir John Hudson, who had started for Dehra on hearing of the matter, was able to leave for Meerut to resume his inspection work.

## THE MAHARAJAH OF CASHMERE.

### EXHAUSTIVE DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on the 3rd inst. a long discussion arose on Mr. Bradlaugh moving the adjournment of the House on a matter of urgent public importance—namely, "The taking away by the Government of India from the Maharajah of Cashmere the government of his State and part of his revenues, whilst refusing to allow any judicial or Parliamentary inquiry into the grounds for such action against a great feudatory Prince." The Speaker having asked whether 40 members supported the hon. gentleman, a large number of members on the Opposition side rose in their places.

Mr. Bradlaugh then proceeded to say that the Government of India had deprived this chief of his authority and his property under cover of allegations which were emphatically denied by the Maharajah himself. The Maharajah had appealed for a trial in India, but that had been denied to him, and the Secretary of State had been asked to sanction an inquiry before a Select Committee, but had refused to do so. Yet this gentleman had been submitted to penalties which in the case of the meanest person in the country would entitle him to have his case brought before a judicial tribunal. On May 14 of last year, more than 12 months ago, the Maharajah asked the Government of India for a fair trial, and from that time until now, except in despatches, no kind of answer had been made to that appeal. Although the Maharajah was deprived of his authority and revenues at the beginning of last year, the papers on the subject were only presented to Parliament last week. Until the Government had put their case upon the table, any one must have been at a great disadvantage in bringing the matter to the attention of the House; and on the division which he should challenge he should ask the House to express no other opinion than that, when such a penalty was enforced against a Prince with whom the Indian Government had been in treaty of alliance, the Prince was entitled, like any subject of her Majesty, to a fair trial before condemnation. The Under-Secretary must not shelter himself behind any considerations of State in his defence of the Government's action; if such a plea were admitted there would be no security for any one subject of her Majesty. (Hear, hear.) Good or bad, the Maharajah was entitled to justice, and he ought not to be robbed under cover of an alleged criminality into which the Government would make no inquiry. It was said that the long-continued misgovernment of Cashmere was the cause of the Maharajah's deposition; but he had only been the head of the State for five years, and a few months previous to his removal the testimony of the Indian Government was given to the fact that misgovernment did not exist as far as he could prevent it. There could be nothing more cooly audacious than the declaration which the Government wished to impose upon the House. In the papers presented there was not a single allegation of fact. The Government, indeed, stated that they never attached any importance to certain letters of a treasonable and criminal character attributed to the Maharajah, but, on the other hand, the Viceroy had spoken of the Indian Government being justified in their action not merely by the disclosure of those letters. The Secretary of State *dare* not rely upon those letters, because the Maharajah had declared them to be daring forgeries, *probably executed by the person whom* the Government *had set up in the* Maharajah's place. If the Government had found out that the letters were forgeries, there was all the more reason for trying the other charges. Lord Cross at Sheffield last year said:—

"We did interfere in the matter of Cashmere because the people of Cashmere were so ground down by tyranny and ill-treatment that we were bound to interfere for the protection of the inhabitants." Where, in the papers submitted, which had taken 18 months to prepare, was there one instance of tyranny? If the Government wished to steal another State, as State after State had been stolen in all parts of the world, let them at least have the merits of common thieves, instead of inventing stories of misgovernment. The Maharajah was not an ordinary feudatory Prince; he was bound to Great Britain by treaty. There were no reports or other documents laid before the House to show that this Maharajah had misgoverned the country; and at all events he was entitled to be tried, and to have an inquiry before he was deprived of his rights. The Government deprived this gentleman of his chieftainship by no law but the law of force. It was obvious that the papers which had been presented were delusive. There must have been reports made to the Viceroy, and those reports ought to be in the possession of that House. If it were said that the documents were of a confidential character and could not be produced, the witness. Before the printed papers were presented, they were put into the skilled hands of the Under-Secretary for India, and he would ask the right hon. gentleman to tell them how many papers relating to this matter had been kept back, and why. The language clearly showed that some had been kept back. On September 14, 1885, shortly after the Maharajah's accession to the throne, the Viceroy sent a despatch which he maintained made a clear bill up to that time, so far as any charge of misgovernment entitled our Government to interfere.

#### THE MAHARAJAH'S PROTEST.

The Maharajah, writing in reply, while protesting against a Resident being placed upon him, said:—

"I do not hesitate to admit that the existing state of affairs in Cashmere urgently requires the introduction of substantial reforms into the administration of the country, but I beg to assure you that nothing should be spared on my part to prove beyond any possible doubt that it is my ambition to make my country a well-governed State in alliance with the Government of India." After a Resident was appointed at the capital he wanted to get rid of the Maharajah. The Resident submitted to the Government some report, the particulars of which they did not know, and another report, the particulars of which they did know, dated March 5, 1888. In the latter despatch there was nothing to justify the charge as to misgovernment. In August the Indian Government came to the decision that the government of the State did not seem to demand such action as Mr. Plowden, the Resident, had suggested, and that the Indian Government had not determined to resort to measures which would directly or indirectly take the power out of the Maharajah's hands. Yet within six or seven months that power was taken out of his hands. Immediately afterwards suggestions were made that crimes of the worst description had been committed by the Maharajah. He had always denied them, and he was willing to come for trial before the Viceroy, or before a Committee of the House of Commons. The Maharajah had confidence in the British Government, but not in officials who, he said, had misrepresented him and misstated what he had done. The letters on which so much stress had been laid were 34 in number, and were said to be in the Maharajah's own handwriting. The Maharajah, however, declared them to be forgeries. If they were used against the Maharajah he was surely entitled to go into court and to cross-examine the witnesses who might be brought against him. There were other forged letters on which the Government had relied within the memory of that House. (Home Rule laughter.) What was the character given to these letters by the Resident? It was said they showed that the Maharajah had offered large sum of money to individuals to murder his two brothers, Mr. Plowden, the late Resident, and others. It was further alleged that the letters showed treasonable correspondence with the enemies of England. All these allegations were denied by the Maharajah. When such letters were used against the Prince the commonest and the merest justice demanded that he should be tried either in India or here. The Government were not going to stand by these letters, but the Viceroy stood by them. In the spring of 1889 the Viceroy wrote:—"My attention was called to the documents referred to, and many of them had every appearance of being genuine." The Viceroy said, "Notwithstanding the actual resources of your State, your treasury is empty." If they were to dethrone every Prince and take his property because his treasury was empty, he did not know where they would end. But did the Government really mean such a statement? Because, if so, he would ask them why they took from this man an advance, a deposit, or a loan amounting to 25 lakhs of rupees, a still larger sum for Lady Dufferin's Fund in India, and several millions of rupees for railway works on the frontier defences.

#### CONDEMNED UNHEARD.

The Government helped largely to empty this man's treasury, and then twitted him with its being empty. (Hear.) Then the Maharajah was charged by the Viceroy with having low and unworthy favourites about him, but other Princes had had and perhaps still had low and unworthy persons about them. Was that a reason, again, for dethroning a man and denying him his ordinary rights? The whole history of our transactions with those unfortunate feudatory Princes had been that when we wanted to take their lands, their moneys, and their possessions we had used the vices of their people for our purposes, and winked at them when it was our interest to do so. (Hear, hear.) Where, he demanded, was the proof of the charge of misgovernment in this case? The people had petitioned for the restoration of their Prince, and yet the Secretary of State denied that this was the feeling of the people. This man had been condemned unheard, and no man, whoever he was, living under the shelter of the British Crown should suffer that injustice. (Hear.) The Government alleged that the Maharajah resigned, but he denied it, and asserted that documents were forced from him under great pressure. He denied that proof of the statement could be furnished. This man, then, appealed through him to the House of Commons, not to make any declaration that the Government of India were wrong in what they had done, but simply for trial, for inquiry, which was every man's right. (Hear, hear.) His information on the matter was limited to that which the Parliamentary papers gave him, and he asserted, without fear of contradiction, that no trustworthy instance of misgovernment or oppression by the Maharajah was given in any one of the despatches. There were statements and rumours and forged letters, but no proof. Up to 1888 the Government of India and the Secretary of State at home admitted that there was nothing for which this man should be deprived, directly or indirectly, of his power, and yet within seven months afterwards they took it from him. If the Government were to trample on treaties, if their pledges in India were to be broken, and if their professions of justice in India were to be a shadow and a delusion, then at least let them say so; but if the House desired to give this man a fair opportunity to clear his character, with the full understanding that if he could not do so he should bear the penalty of his crimes, and if the house desired that the Government of India should be a just Government to the prince as well as to the beggar, then he would ask hon. members to vote, regardless of party considerations, for the motion he had proposed. (Cheers.)

#### SIR JOHN GORST REPLIES.

Sir J. Gorst said the hon. member for Northampton had challenged the action of the Government of India in this matter, and had asked for an inquiry. He would tell the House, as briefly as he could, why the Government of India had acted in the manner it had done, and why there appeared to the Secretary of State to be no subject which could properly be made a matter of inquiry either in India or by a Select Committee of the House of Commons. He need not trouble the House with the early history of Cashmere. The hon. member for Northampton had indicated to the House that after the Sikh war we, by force of arms, placed a Hindoo over the Mahomedan people of Cashmere, by which it seemed to him we at least incurred the responsibility of seeing that those people were fairly and properly governed. (Hear, hear.) Now, the complaints of misgovernment in Cashmere were not so modern as the hon. member for Northampton seemed to suppose. He should like to read to the House the observations which were made in 1884 by the Government of Lord Ripon, a Viceroy whose policy was not characterized by over-interference with the native chiefs. Lord Ripon said:—

"The misgovernment to which the people of that country have long been subjected was some time since prominently brought to our notice by Mr. Hanvey. We did not take action at once, conceiving that a favourable opportunity would present itself on the occurrence of a fresh succession—an event which seemed unlikely to be long postponed. When that event takes place we consider that it will be our duty to impress upon the Cashmere Government its obligations to its own subjects, and to see that the reforms which are so urgently needed are no longer postponed."

To these remarks by Lord Ripon an answer was returned by Lord Kimberley, as the Secretary of State for India in the Government of the right hon. gentleman the member for Mid Lothian. Lord Kimberley doubted whether the Government of India was justified in hesitating so long as it had hesitated in interfering with the Government of Cashmere. He had used these words:—

"It may, indeed, be a question whether, having regard to the circumstances under which the sovereignty of the country was intrusted to the present Hindoo ruling family, the intervention of the British Government on behalf of the Mahomedan population has not already been too long delayed."

For 18 months longer this misgovernment has continued in Cashmere. In 1885 the late Maharajah had died, and the present Maharajah came to the throne. The hon. member for Northampton had referred to warnings which had been addressed to the present Maharajah. Sir Oliver St. John had been the Resident in Cashmere, and after a time he had been succeeded by Mr. Plowden. In March, 1888, Mr. Plowden had thought it his duty to call the attention of the Government of India to the fearful condition of Cashmere under the Maharajah and under his associates, whom Mr. Plowden called "a band of incompetent, corrupt, and mischievous men." Mr. Plowden went on to say:—

"The Government of India should be under no illusion as regards the Maharajah. From first to last I have failed to discover in him any sustained capacity for governing his country, or any genuine desire to ameliorate its condition, or to introduce those reforms [illegible] he has acknowledged to be necessary. More than two years have passed since his accession; but not only has he achieved nothing, but he has opposed beneficial measures proposed by others. . . . He will never of his own free will establish a capable and honest Administration: nor, if any power of interference is left him, will he permit any Administration appointed by the Government of India to carry on the business of the country. He will thwart and oppose it in every way he dares; the only restraint will be the limit of his powers and his fears."

At the same time as this report was sent home, an application was made by the Maharajah himself to have a council appointed—

Mr. Bradlaugh said that the Indian Government had come to the decision that they would not take the government out of the Maharajah's hands, and it had been stated that considerable progress had been made in Cashmere.

#### ANOTHER CHANCE.

Sir J. Gorst, continuing, said that the Maharajah had made an application to have a council appointed, and that the Government of India should give him another trial and see whether he could not govern his country better. Unfortunately the Government had accepted the Maharajah's proposal, and, setting aside Mr. Plowden's advice, gave the Maharajah another chance. If the hon. member for Northampton, instead of attacking the Government for having at last relieved the Maharajah of all his functions, had attacked them for doing what they had done in 1888, for his own part he thought that he would have had a difficult task in defending them in the House of Commons. Lord Dufferin had decided on this course, and he wrote a complimentary letter to the Maharajah. But in that letter strong blame had been attached by Lord Dufferin to the Maharajah in connexion with the Dewan, who had been dismissed. (Hear, hear.) In order to give the fullest chance for the success of this new arrangement, Mr. Plowden was removed from Cashmere on the occasion of his promotion, and Mr. Nisbet, who was a personal friend of the Maharajah, and in whom he had implicit confidence, was sent in his place. He would like to give the House some faint idea of the misgovernment of which the hon. member for Northampton had made so light. Mr. Wingate, who had been a Revenue officer of the Bombay Government for 19 years, had been employed by the Maharajah's Government, and his report was enlivened occasionally by the most horrible statements with regard to the condition of Cashmere. He had lived 18 months among the people, had surveyed two districts in Cashmere and one in Jummoo, and appeared to have gone on working with his chain and measurements in the most dry and businesslike fashion. Now every one knew that an accurate measurement of the land was one of the most important things for the cultivators of such countries. Mr. Wingate had found that the measurements upon which the cultivators paid their rent were unjust to the ryot and perfectly and absolutely useless.

Mr. Bradlaugh said that that had not been done by the Maharajah, or by his direction.

Sir J. Gorst said that the report had been made with regard to the state of things existing under the government of the Maharajah.

Mr. Bradlaugh remarked that this was part of a system which had prevailed in Cashmere for generations.

#### AN UNHAPPY PEOPLE.

Sir J. Gorst said that this state of things existed under the Government of which the Maharajah was the head, and he did not know that the Maharajah could shelter himself under the plea that he was not responsible. Mr. Plowden had spoken of him as opposing even those rules which he himself considered necessary. The assessment of these was made upon an arbitrary amount fixed for each subdivision of the State, and each subdivisional officer was left to distribute the amount of revenue to be paid over the various villages and to get it in the best way he could. The result was that from one-half to two-thirds of the revenue was exacted from these unhappy people. If the matter had rested on the speech of the hon. member for Northampton hon. members might have gone away in the belief that Cashmere was one of the best governed countries in the world. (Hear, hear.) He would show the House why the Government of India were peremptorily called upon to interfere. The assessment was paid at fixed rates in kind. It was levied in money value, and then the people were made to give produce in payment at certain fixed rates in lieu of money. In the case of rice, the main staple, the rate was very unfavourable to the cultivators. Cotton, which was grown by the richer ryots, was fixed at a very favourable rate. The officers of the revenue allowed the richer people to pay in cotton, while the poor had to pay in rice. Every year the bulk of the rice went into the city, and the poor ryots had to buy it back at two or three times the price which was credited to them for it. The technical surveyor he had already quoted said that in that fertile valley there were men and women who were starving. He said:—

"It may now be easier to understand why the Cashmere cares naught for rights in land, why his fields are fallow, or full of weeds and manure, and water neglected; why he has, as I can well believe, even to be forced to cultivate. The revenue system is such that, whether he works much or little, he is left with barely enough to get a long till next harvest. He is a machine to produce rice for a large and mostly idle city population."

The Hindoo pundits, who had composed the brief from which the hon. member for Northampton spoke, got their rice cheap. Mr. Wingate went on to say:—

"The cultivator is compelled to grow rice, and in many years to part with it below the proper market rate that the city may be content. If the harvest is too little for both the city must be supplied, and is supplied, by any force that may be necessary, and the cultivator and his children must go without. That is the explanation of the angry discontent that filled the valley during the famine. The cultivator is considered to have rights neither to his land nor his crops The pundits and the city population have a right to be well fed, whether there is famine or not." That was not all. The officials and revenue directors were gradually converting themselves into landlords. They got grants of waste land, they foreclosed on ryots, and they purchased considerable portions of land

"Since the death of Maharajah Golab Singh, from which date central authority seems to have been weaker, there has been a steady and, latterly, rapidly increasing transference of land from the cultivating to the non-cultivating classes, and a landlord element is intruding itself between the cultivator and the State." Besides that, there existed among these unhappy ryots a system of forced labour. That system was peculiar to government villages, and from it the villagers who had the happiness to be in the hands of those landlords were free. It was imposed on the people with the utmost severity.

Mr. Bradlaugh said that, as by the rules of the House he would have no reply, he was obliged to interrupt the right hon. gentleman.

The Speaker was understood to say that the hon. gentleman would have a right of reply, and therefore there was no necessity to interrupt the right hon. gentleman.

#### GAUNT WITH WANT AND FAMINE.

Sir J. Gorst: The practice was that if 20 coolies were wanted 100 were requisitioned, and 80 of them would buy exemption, while the 20 poorest would be forced to cultivate the land. That *corvee* was so severe that many of these poor people left their homes for days together, and hid themselves to escape it. As Mr. Wingate said, these Moslem cultivators under that Hindoo rule had been "pressed down to the condition of a coolie cultivating at subsistence allowance the State property." Would the House be surprised to hear that the population had been reduced by one-half; that the ryots were deserting the country; that villages were ruined, bridges broken down, irrigation channels deserted, and under the direction of the British Government, which boasted its Christianity and its civilization, those unhappy cultivators of the soil had sunk into the condition he had faintly tried to describe. "They are gaunt with want and famine. They gnaw the ground in the gloom of wasteness and desolation." Having hoped almost against hope that the new arrangement made by the Maharajah would lead to some amelioration in the condition of the people, after four months' experience, Mr. Nisbet arrived at the same conclusion as Mr. Plowden. With regard to the discovery of those treasonable and criminal letters to which the hon. member for Northampton had referred, those letters had never been treated by the Government of India as serious, and had never been made by the Government of India the ground on which the exclusion of the Maharajah had been placed. The letters might never have been noticed at all had they not been accompanied by the resignation, of his own accord and part, of his power by the Maharajah of Cashmere. Government of India said they were not disposed to attach any excessive importance to those letters, and that they did not exclusively base their action on the Maharajah's edict of resignation; but no doubt that gave an occasion which the Government of India would have been criminal if they had neglected to avail themselves of it for placing the forces of Cashmere on a more satisfactory basis.

#### INTERFERENCE NECESSARY.

The Government of India said:—"We greatly regret the necessity for any interference at all. But we are now convinced that, in the interest of the people of Cashmere and of the ruling family itself, it is no longer right or possible to leave the control of affairs in the hands of the Maharajah." [illegible] been careful not to act on any personal ground. The hon. member for Northampton and his friends sought to show that what had been done was the result of personal differences between the Maharajah and the Indian Government. They insisted upon making out that the Maharajah had been deposed either on account of the letters or because of some personal vices, or because of his non-resignation. Not one of these was really the ground upon which the Government of India had acted. It had acted upon the imperious necessities of the people of Cashmere to have a better Government set up. Reforms in Cashmere had been too long delayed. Having regard to the events that had occurred, the Government of the right hon. member for Mid Lothian and Lord Kimberley, and even the present Government, ought to be reproached for having so long delayed to interfere in this unhappy kingdom. Any attempt to induce them to allow the Maharajah to stand between the people and the reforms so essential for their happiness ought not to be tolerated in that house for a moment. It was a curious illustration of the irony of fate that the Radical member for Northampton should be pleading in that House for the divine right of an Oriental despot to deal with his people as he pleased, whilst he, who was but a reactionary Tory, should be pleading for these poor Moslem cultivators of Jummoo. (Home Rule laughter and cheers.) The papers would show how careful the Government of India had been of the rights of the reigning family. Would it be believed that in the Government which the paramount Power had established in Cashmere there was not one Englishman upon the Council, which was composed exclusively of natives and included two members of the Royal family? The Government of India in its policy had never interfered with the rights of the chiefs of India. (Opposition cries of "Oh.") Never, (Hear, hear.) The Government had been most careful of all existing rights, of all the rights of its protected chiefs. But there was one right which it regarded as more sacred than even the right of these Oriental despots to their thrones, and that was the right of people who lived under the protection and under the military power of Great Britain to a just and upright Government. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the House would not stand in the way of justice being done to the people of Cashmere, but that by a large majority it would approve the conduct of the Government of India in at last interfering in this unhappy State and in letting the Maharajah of Cashmere and the chiefs of India generally know that, although their rights would be respected by the paramount Power, it would only be on the condition that their people were moderately happy and governed with moderate justice. (Cheers.)

#### NO SPECIFIC ACT.

Mr. Bradlaugh, in reply, pointed out that the report of Mr. Wingate referred to no specific act of misgovernment by the disposed Maharajah. In fact, the report related to a state of things which arose in a period prior to the Maharajah's birth, and which he had himself partly remedied. In 1885 he had published a decree with the object of abolishing as far as he could the system of *corvee* in Cashmere and Jummoo, and another decree had removed the ground of complaint in respect of the prices of edibles. The Maharajah's government was, of course, not perfect, and the people in the country were in a state of misery, but were there not millions in India in as bad or worse a plight?

#### WITHOUT RHYME OR REASON.

Mr. MacNeill contended that the allegation of misgovernment against the Maharajah was a mere pretence. The real cause of that ruler's deposition was that the Government of India were anxious to acquire the Province of Cashmere because it was fertile, and because they believed that it would supply a good frontier for India. The hon. member was proceeding to refer to the sufferings of the people of India under our rule and to the sympathy felt for them by the Irish members, when

The Speaker interrupted him on the ground that he was leaving the subject matter of the discussion.

Mr. MacNeill, continuing, urged that all the Maharajah demanded was an investigation of the charges made against him, and to that, at least, he was entitled. This was simply a case of what in Ireland was called land-grabbing, and if Cashmere were not useful to the Government of India, nothing would have been heard about the bad character of the Maharajah. Great stress had been laid on the letters which were referred to in the papers laid on the table. Their date was important, for they came into the possession of the Government of India just about the time when Pigott's forgeries appeared in *The Times* newspaper. The Government of India had resorted to the old dodge of forged letters in order to destroy this man's character. In conclusion, he contended that the Government had no right to depose a Prince without rhyme or reason, and that it was the duty of the House of Commons to do all in their power to prevent them from doing so.

Mr. Hunter regarded the transaction as undisguised spoliation, and not one of the reasons given for deposing the Maharajah had the slightest relation to any act that he had himself done. He was amazed to hear the reasons given by the Under-Secretary for the deposing of the Maharajah, as they would be equally good for deposing the Government of Ireland.

#### NO GAIN TO ENGLAND.

Sir R. Temple said he never had the pleasure of knowing the Maharajah personally. He might have seen him as a child. He knew his father and his grandfather also. Much had been said of the ambitious or greedy eye which England was supposed to cast upon Cashmere, and this charge was stated in every form of which the language was capable. But England would not gain anything by these transactions. All that happened was the transfer of sovereignty from one brother to another. The property, the wealth, the power remained all in the same hands. There was merely a change from one person to another. England was exactly in the same position as she was before, and she was in no wise benefited. She had acted perfectly disinterestedly. Whether right or wrong there was nothing selfish in it. (Hear, hear.) As for the statement of the hon. member for South Donegal, that England wanted a frontier, he was afraid the hon. member did not know what the frontier was. It was not from there that they would be invaded. The mighty mountains of the Himalayas had placed an impassable barrier between them and their enemies. The hon. member quite misapprehended the point of the speech of his right hon. friend. They had placed a Hindoo potentate over the population of Cashmere, which was Mahomedan, and he was, therefore, of an alien race. What his right hon. friend had said was that, having done that, they were bound to see that the Mahomedan population did not suffer from the Hindoo master placed over their heads. The hon. member spoke of the gratitude which England owed to the Maharajah, and he was not disposed to deny that he acted well by them during the disastrous days of the Mutiny, but the gratitude was due from him to England. He was England's creature. England had placed him on the throne, and there was nothing more in the relations than there was between a vassal and his suzerain. But, at all events, they had no

## PURE PERSONALITIES.

"My name is Jeanne Madeleine Lemaire, and my parents are M. and Madame Coll," said the great French lady artist to an interviewer the other day. "I was born at Rosseline, in the south of France, quite near to Cannes. I was brought up by an aunt, who was herself a talented and well-known miniature-painter—Madame Herbelin. I began to draw when five years of age, but only began my real studies at nine, when I set to work under Mdme Cave, an artist who resided in the same house as my aunt. In 1865, when fifteen years of age, I exhibited at the Salon. My exhibit was an oil portrait of my grandfather. I work in oil, watercolor, and pastel. I ought to have had a prize, but the jury stated that the author of this picture was too young—certainly a very curious reason to give."

But fame and fortune have long since crowned Mdme. Lemaire's efforts, and she is as popular in London and in America as in her own country. Her labor, honest, conscientious, and indefatigable, has gained for her quite a cosmopolitan reputation. To succeed in any profession, one must love it before all things. So it is with Mdme. Lemaire, who is an enthusiast for her art; and the public has done her full justice. She is at once a great artist and a great lady, and the fortune she has won is only the just reward of a life nobly and usefully employed. Mdme. Lemaire is described as a tall brunette, with a very sweet and engaging manner and singularly soft dark eyes. Her countenance indicates both intellect and kindness of heart.

The Hon. John Collier, who painted the portrait of Mr. John Burns in the Grosvenor Gallery, is a son-in-law of Professor Huxley. Mr Collier married his deceased wife's sister, and would thus be honored with the censure of the House of Lords. "All that time," writes Mr. Fenwick Miller, "Mr. Collier lived with his father-in-law, and the confidence that he inspired in his adopted family, has been strongly proved by their giving him another daughter for his second wife."

Such marriages are not legal in England. Again and again the House of Commons has passed the Act of Parliament to make such unions again lawful, as they were in Great Britain up to 1834; and again and again the bishops' votes alone in the House of Lords have caused the rejection of the Bill. Accordingly, except among people as clerical as the bishops themselves, there is no social stigma on such marriages. Professor and Mrs. Huxley accompanied their daughter to Sweden last year, and there gave her formally to their son-in-law. In English law it is not a marriage, but English society accepts it, and public opinion sanctions it.

Mrs. Collier is a most graceful young woman, tall, slender and elegant. Her husband constantly paints from her as his model. One of his new pictures, which is sarcastically called "Study," shows us a charming young girl, clearly painted from his wife, leaning back asleep in a chair, her head resting against a white feather fan. The book that has put her to such sweet repose lies on the floor; it is lettered on the back "Lay Sermons by Huxley," which shows that the combative lion-like professor allows little jokes to be played on him in domestic life.

A curious story which antedates Bismarck's birth is told. His mother, before she was married, had her fortune read by a gipsy who foretold her marriage. The gipsy also said:—"Your first son will become a great man, and will be entitled prince. He who will bestow all these dignities upon your son will be a mighty Emperor."

One of Horace Greeley's nephews is a barber in a little town in Warren County, Pa. In personal appearance he is not unlike his distinguished uncle. He thinks Horace might also have become a great barber if he had not got switched off in another direction when he was young and immature. But, observes the *New York World*, the great editor did do some highly successful "hair-raising."

The Empress Frederick, as she appeared as a bride, is described in a most graphic manner in the "Memoirs of Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha," recently published. The bride possessed a mind (he writes) capable of fully grasping the intellectual and political interests which Frederick William opened up to her. Richly developed as were the qualities of her heart she was almost too much advanced in knowledge and skill, and had, in the true sense of the word, ripened in a masculine school. In her, the pedagogic and ethic ideas were in a measure fulfilled, in the setting up of which my brother had, from the earliest times shown a positively inventive skill. In this respect the Princess was entirely the pupil of Prince Albert, and she not only always remained the favourite, but in many things also the image, of her father. That my brother, bedes, also instructed her himself in the positive sciences, and acted, in some subjects, in the full sense of the term as her tutor, was a matter of secondary importance. What peculiarly distinguished her in early youth from those of her own age, was her strict adherence to fixed principles.

On the adoption of English sporting phrases by Frenchmen, M. Albert Millaud, in the *Figaro*, is satirical at the expense of his countrymen. According to M. Millaud, this is the way in which the French "sportsman" addresses his fellows:—"Bonjour, my dear, how do you do? Je suis éreinté. . . . Derby Steeplechase un sport absorbant et quand on est un vrai gentleman rider. . . . Figurez-vouz, je prends un crack favori—des performances superbes, le roi du turf. On payait au betting. Je m'étais fié à son canter, et surtout au handicap qu'il avait gagné comme un walk over. Le starter donne le signal. Enfin c'est. l'outsider qui est arrivé. Pas même un dead heat Bref, tout pour les bookmakers. On m'a même volé mon ulster. . . . des pickpockets! et aussi mon ticket pour remonter en wagon. Moi j'ai mangé tristement mon roast beef avec a cup of tea. Et maintenant je prendrai quelque chose—a glass of sherry avec un Albert biscuit, par exemple. Garcon! apportez-moi le *Times*. Merci. All right!" The statement that the performance wheih "above all" stamps the animal as "King of the Turf" is "winning a handicap in a walk over" is delicious. Perhaps M. Millaud was thinking of "winning in a walk."

Sir Charles and Lady Hallé were promptly hailed up by the irrepressible interviewer on landing in Melbourne. It seems that Lady Hallé was suffering severely from bronchitis. Sir Charles suggested a visit to the Antipodes, and the family physician exclaimed: "Just the very thing. Go to Australia, by all means; the trip will do you good." The advice proved sound, for Sir Charles told the Melbourne reporters that the voyage was healthful and invigorating in every way. Both Sir Charles and his wife took part in two concerts on the voyage.

Discoursing on musical matters generally, Sir Charles Halle broadly hinted it was about time for Gilbert and Sullivan to part company. He had heard their last opera at the Savoy, and formed but a poor opinion of it. In his judgment it was the worst of the series. "It cannot bear comparison with the preceding ones." Sims Reeves was "beginning to show the signs of age; his singing now lacks the old fire and brilliancy." Among leading musicians and theatrical stars in England, said Sir Charles, Australia is now regarded with the highest favour as a land where good music and acting are thoroughly appreciated.

The great John L. Sullivan is going on the stage. He is to play for forty weeks as hero in a melodrama. He is to be the young blacksmith hero, and all America is to flock to see him hammer a real horseshoe on a real anvil, punch the head of a rival in love so as to produce a real black-eye, and generally strut around as only John L. Sullivan knows how to do. He is to get a big salary: how much "screw" the rival lover is to get is not announced. Presumably there will be an *ad valorem* bonus for black eyes. The big bully has been swaggering to the interviewers in characteristic style about his histrionic prospects. He will act, he says, as he fights—in his own style. He will not plagiarize from the Henry Irvings, the Beerbohm Trees, the Hares, the Wyndhams. He observes that he will "just flog some of those stars who think they can act." There is no truth, we believe, in the statement that Mr. Irving has hastened to add Sandow to the Lyceum troupe with a view to keeping his head above water by a realistic presentation of the athletic contest in "As You Like It."

The present "star" of a *café chantant* in Frankfort is the Princess Pignatelli, the divorced wife of Count Louis Piper. This once feted beauty, who was received at all the Courts of Europe, now appears nightly to sing songs to the motley crowd which frequents the music-halls. She always wears her family jewels, her ducal coronet in diamonds, and the arms of the Pignatelli's princely house. She was betrothed to Count Potocki, but he died before the day arranged for their marriage. Her mother then forced her into an uncongenial marriage with Count Louis Piper. Her life was made miserable by her husband's cruel treatment, and she insisted on having a divorce. Both families combined against her. She was several times confined in a lunatic asylum, but each time she managed to escape. She then swore to revenge herself by becoming a public singer. And she has kept her vow.


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FANCY JEWELLED WATCHES AND RING WATCHES.

Fig. 14.

The most diminutive form of watch that is made.

Keyless Ring Watch, like sketch, Rs. 850.

MARQUISE, Enamelled and Diamond, Key winder, Rs. 550.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| A gold hunting keyless lady's watch, with enamelled forget-me-nots and an embellished dial | 165 |
| French chatelaine keyless watch, black onyx and diamond. The watch is octagonal, with raised diamond ornamentation, and on the square chatelaine hook is a diamond anchor, 18 carat, a superior watch | 850 |
| French chatelaine keyless watch, in the form of a miniature clock, beautifully enamelled | 660 |
| French chatelaine keyless watch, purple enamel classical heads, with the dial surrounded with pearls | 500 |
| Ball Watch represents a blue enamelled ball set with diamonds, diameter of ball ¾ of an inch | 925 |
| A dial of ¾ inch in diameter, on gold shield, with a pearl set rim concealed under a lion's face, in bold repoussé, with diamond and ruby ornament in the mouth, and ruby eyes | 700 |
| An artistically modelled gold elephant, 1½ inch high, with enamelled jhool set with diamonds, which flies up on releasing a spring, displaying the dial of the watch 5/16 inch only in diameter | 950 |
| A gold lion, treated in the same way, with enamelled and diamond set saddle cloth concealing the watch | 1,000 |

## THE BEETLE WATCH.

Fig. 13, Rs. 550.

Fig. 12 is richly encrusted with rubies and diamonds, and shows the appearance of the watch when closed. By pressing the point of the tail the wings open and disclose the dial.

Fig. 13 exhibits the wings of one of these Beetle Watches in dark blue or green enamel set with diamonds, in the act of opening.

The winding and setting is done by turning the pin on the beetle's head. Though the diminutive scale of the dial induces the impression of a very diminutive watch, there is in reality plenty of room in the insect's body for mechanism of the ordinary size.

Fig. 12 Rs. 1,600.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| A very artistic ornament which may be either worn as a pendant or pinned on the dress, containing a watch at the back is an enamelled pansy set with diamonds | 680 |
| In another a very small watch is enclosed in a diamond crescent and concealed under a boldly chased lion's face with emerald eyes, and surmounted by a diamond loop and rays | 1,050 |
| Smaller gold keyless Marguerite set with pearls and rubies, dial ¾ inch diameter | 400 |
| A very handsome gold keyless lady's watch, has a dial ¾ inch in diameter on a plain gold shield concealed under a dolphin set with diamonds, having ruby eyes with three large pearls in its mouth | 1,100 |

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